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AN
ACCOUNT
OF
CURES

BY

Velnos' Vegetable Syrup,

IN DISORDERS DERIVING THEIR ORIGIN OR
MALIGNITY FROM

SCORBUTIC IMPURITIES;

WHICH OCCASION

OBSTRUCTIONS

IN THE LYMPHATIC VESSELS;

AND DIMINISH AND ENFEEBLE THE VITAL ACTIONS OF
THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

BY ISAAC SWAINSON,

SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE MEDICINE,

AND ONLY SUCCESSOR TO MR. DE VELNOS, N^o 21, FRITH-
STREET, SOHO.

Scire potestates herbarum usumque medendi
Maluit.

VIRG.

LONDON:

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AND SOLD BY JAMES RIDGWAY, N^o 1, YORK-STREET,
ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.

1794.





CONTENTS.

P RELIMINARY Observations — —	Page 1
Scurvy — — — — —	16
Leprosy — — — — —	21
Rheumatism, Gout, Ague, &c. — —	29
Scrophula — — — — —	38
Obstruction and Suppression of the Menfes —	51
Dropfy — — — — —	58
Small Pox — — — — —	61
Consumption, Asthma, &c. — — — —	68
Palfy — — — — —	81
White Swelling — — — — —	87
Tape Worm — — — — —	89
Inflammation of the Bladder — — — —	91
Erysipelas and Fiftula — — — — —	93
Inflammation of the Eyes and Loss of Sight —	96
Cancers, Schirrosities, &c. — — — —	98
Bloody Flux and Diarrhea — — — —	103
Fluor Albus, or Whites — — — — —	107
Bronehocéle, or Goitre — — — — —	109
Scorbutic Scurf and Scales on the Skin — —	113
Conclusion — — — — —	116

PRE-

PRELIMINARY
OBSERVATIONS.

CANDID and liberal as I have experienced the public, and fortunate as my success has been in administering *the Vegetable Syrup of De Velnos*, there are difficulties in my way, of which I daily feel the inconvenience: and I act against prepossessions, which integrity and merit may not remove. First, The genuine Recipe has ever been a secret. Secondly, Its power and efficacy have occasioned the suspicion of mercury. And, thirdly, It is used in such a variety of cases, as to incur imputations justly affixed to universal remedies.

I am willing to meet these difficulties, or any others that can be fairly adduced, And if I

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do

do not remove them, I must suffer in the opinion of the intelligent reader; whose opinion alone I value.

The reason of Mr. De Velnos for preserving the Recipe a secret was—that of private advantage; corroborated by the audacious pretensions of his perfidious agents; who imitated the preparation, and took out patents for those imitations.

It is known to persons of the first credit and character in this country, that after obtaining full satisfaction on the efficacy and exclusive possession of the recipe in Frith-street, I purchased it for Four Thousand Pounds. To secure my own property, I was under the disagreeable necessity of exposing the fraudulent pretensions of Burrows, Hodson, Baylis, and Mouldsdale; who vended pernicious preparations under similar names: and I take every occasion to warn the public, that the genuine Syrup of De Velnos can be prepared only by me.

It may be lamented, a medicine of such reputed efficacy should remain a secret. And I have received a message by the Solicitor of the Royal College of Physicians, signifying their desire, from the general account of its effects, it might be examined for insertion in the Pharmacopœia. The College confounded the genuine,
with

with the spurious specification of Burrows to obtain a patent. On my explaining the error to the Solicitor, they did not insert the spurious specification from the Patent Office; and they could not apply to me for a recipe which has ever remained a secret. The mode to lay it open would be by an application to Parliament, which I have no reason for making, besides the public satisfaction: and Parliamentary finances are too deeply engaged for political measures, to allow any provisions for the public health.

The Vegetable Syrup must therefore remain under the disadvantage of secrecy: balanced by that confidence which is daily increasing by its effects; and, I hope, not injured by the pretensions of its proprietor, to honour and integrity.

But many of the most powerful medicines, in ordinary practice, are in effect, *secrets*. Though the general ingredients of Dr. James's Powder are known, the mode of preparation is a secret. The Bark, Castor Oil, and all the strong and effective chemical medicines, are known to be so adulterated and imitated as to be in effect nostrums: but their general tendency is understood; and they are prescribed.

Indeed, if a physician were to prescribe only those medicines whose ingredients he was acquainted with, he would nearly annihilate his practice.

tice. And yet this is the pretended objection of some physicians to prescribing Velnos' Vegetable Syrup. They say, "We know nothing of its component principles, and therefore cannot answer for its effects!" What do they know of the component principles of Mercury, Antimony, Opium, and Hemlock?—Just as much as they do of the Vegetable Syrup; for chemistry will furnish them with equal information on all these subjects. But physicians never recommend medicines from a knowledge of component principles; they are determined merely by effects. And a physician who would confess himself ignorant of the effects of Velnos' Vegetable Syrup, would be convicted of a species of ignorance which should disqualify him from practice. If the effects are salutary, and to be obtained only by administering it; of what consequence can it be, either to the patient or the practitioner, that the ingredients are not known, or that they are prepared by Mr. Swainson, and not by unknown laws of nature in gardens or in mines?

This is the reason that physicians and surgeons of the first character prescribe it; as they do any article in the Pharmacopœia, of whose effects only they are judges. Hardly a week has elapsed in this season without my having a patient from
Dr. Warren

Dr. Warren or Mr. John Hunter. Will it be imagined, that the general nature of the Vegetable Syrup is not understood by its effects? Or, if its being a secret medicine, necessarily implied dishonour in its preparation, a man of Dr. Warren's judgment and medical skill would recommend it, as I know he does, to delicate female patients of the highest ranks; and consign to me diseased subjects, where the slightest metallic imposition would be fatal? I could put similar questions on the credit of the following physicians, who have sent patients to me: not in conditions of desperation, or on forlorn hopes; but with candid opinions of its innocence and efficacy, and with directions and information which did them honour as practitioners and men.

Dr. Hebberden,

Dr. Warren,

Sir William Fordyce,

Dr. Ash,

Dr. Higgins,

Dr. Denman,

Dr. Dale,

Dr. Pitcairn,

Dr. Johnston,

Dr. Reynolds,

Dr. Sandeman,

Dr.

Dr. Grieve,
 Dr. Austin,
 Dr. M'Donald,
 Dr. Carver,
 Dr. Black, Edinburgh,
 Dr. Ainsley, Kendal,
 Dr. Darwin, Derby,
 Mr. John Hunter,
 Mr. Farquar, Marlborough-street,
 Mr. Bromfield, Conduit-street,
 Mr. Bromfield, Wardour-street,
 Mr. Chandler, Blackfriar's bridge,
 Mr. Hall, Long-acre,
 Mr. George Wilson, Henrietta-street,
 Mr. Mortimer, Frith-street,
 Mr. Griffiths, Cleveland-row,
 Mr. Bryant, Chatham,
 Mr. Hawkins, Croydon,
 Mr. Dundas, Richmond,
 Mr. Partridge, apothecary, Nottingham.

I have, therefore, at this time to contend only against the interested insinuations of some low practitioners among surgeons and apothecaries; who, in knowledge, and the preparation of paltry or adulterated drugs, should be ranked with rat-catchers.

It is by the whispers of such reptiles, in credulous and ignorant families, the most improbable

bable of all opinions is in any degree sustained, that the power and efficacy of the medicine are owing to mercury.

It is known at this time, to some thousands in London, that the ingredients of the medicine are very numerous; and from a view of my laboratory, it is seen the process is tedious and laborious. I have made many improvements in that process, from a knowledge of chemistry, which my predecessors did not possess; and the effect is acknowledged in the superior efficacy and elegance of the medicine. To what purpose would be such trouble, if a vehicle only were to be prepared for mercury? And why should mercury, in my hands, cure diseases which it will not effect in those of others? Dr. Warren and Mr. John Hunter, or any of the physicians I have named, understand the operations of mercury in all its applications. They know, that a random and indiscreet use of it is fatal. And would they consign their most opulent and best patients to that danger, in the use of Velnos' Vegetable Syrup, if they supposed it contained mercury?

But every chemist must, or may know, it does not. Dr. Watson, bishop of Landaff, and Dr. Hinchliffe, the late bishop of Peterborough, Dr. Ainslie, the late professor of chemistry at Cambridge,

bridge, Dr. Spencer Madan, the present bishop of Peterborough, have recommended the medicine with a warmth which has given offence to interested practitioners ; and I might not have taken the liberty of mentioning them, if the pen of satire had not pointed them out in publications of very extensive circulation. It is my duty to attempt doing justice to the motives of their recommendation. A gentleman of high character and learning, in the University of Cambridge, had scorbutic ulcers which, in the common treatment by mercury, brought on hectic and consumptive symptoms of the most fatal kind. The Faculty having taken leave, and the last ceremonies of religion being in view—the Bishop of Landaff, wishing to catch at any hope of saving his friend, did me the honour of writing to me ; and, on my opinion, the Syrup was administered ; rescued the patient, and restored him to full health. From that moment, his Lordship became the decided and warm friend of the medicine : and I take this public opportunity of bearing my grateful testimony to the uncommon patience and humanity with which he has received and answered the numerous applications and letters sent to him on the subject of it. I need not inform the reader, that his Lordship is a chemist ; and that it is not very practicable to
pass

pass a mercurial imposture, for a vegetable preparation, on his numerous and valuable friends.

On his expressing his surprise at its efficacy, and intimating, that his friends had doubts *which he had not*, I offered to shew his Lordship the recipe; and my confidence in his honour may be judged, when I solemnly declare, I should not think myself indemnified for publishing it, by a less sum than twenty thousand pounds. He waved his hand jocosely,—“No, “no; I have no doubts on the subject; and I “will not accept your confidence, lest I should “be tempted to quit my bishoprick, and administer the medicine.”

The solicitude to extend its benefits to the afflicted—by the late Dr. Hinchliffe, by Mrs. Hinchliffe, by the present Bishop of Peterborough, &c. &c. may furnish *medical* venom for the shafts of satire; but the success of their humane interpositions, and the motives impelling them, leave that within the bosom which satire cannot reach: and I will not discredit it by my feeble description or praise.

Dr. Ainslie not only recommended it to his friends, but in public lectures at Cambridge, bestowed on it the highest praise as efficacious and vegetable.

These testimonies may be sufficient to remove the effects of interested malignity, on ignorant and credulous minds. But I will add, that one of the first Commoners in Great-Britain, in point of property and talents, I mean William Pulteney, esq; has paid particular attention to the Vegetable Syrup; and, by his desire, Dr. Black of Edinburgh did me the honour of calling on me, and asked several questions, which *I suppose* to be previous to an analysis of the medicine; as he took a quantity with him. I also suppose that he was satisfied, as I have since had a civil message from him: and the reader will perceive, by the following cases, Mr. Pulteney omits no opportunity of recommending the medicine.

It is not necessary to inform the learned reader, that since the death of Bergman, Dr. Black stands foremost on the list of philosophic chemists; and that the first discoveries in air, were made in Britain by Dr. Black; which have since been expanded with so much eclat by Dr. Priestley, Mr. Cavendish, Monsieur Lavoisier, &c. &c.

But I will relate a presumptive proof, which will carry the force of demonstration.

Some of the cures related in the following pamphlet, were performed on persons whose
literary

literary accomplishments, though of the very first order, constitute only their secondary claims to the admiration and attachment of their friends: and that I have been the instrument of saving them, is among the first satisfactions of my life.

Relief in the utmost extremities, occasioned by mercury, and administered by a vegetable preparation, directed their attention to the general practice of physic; which they perceived to avoid the use of vegetables.

A society was therefore formed, who proposed, as a general object, to substitute vegetable for metallic remedies, in all the processes where mercury, steel, lead, &c. are used—and the first trials were made on Velnos' Vegetable Syrup.

The gentlemen who associated were the following—

Rev. John Calder, D. D. Furnival's-Inn; now of Croydon.

Thomas Dale, M. D. Union-court, Old Broad-street.

Rev. David Williams, No. 28, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

T. W. Whittle, Esq. Sloane-street; now of Bamff.

John Wildey, Esq, Store-street, Bedford-square.

John Carr, Esq. Sloane-street.

Robert Mitchell, Esq. Newman-street.

Cases were selected of the most desperate kind, in the various afflictions where mercury and the Vegetable Syrup have been long in competition; and the medicine was ordered for the patients by one of the Society.

I should observe, that Dr. Dale was invited into the Society; not only to direct the processes, but to assist in detecting any possible deception in the preparation or administration of the medicine. The Doctor, having seen and heard of the effects of the Vegetable Syrup, made no scruple in giving his opinion that it contained mercury; but with the liberality of a great and honest mind, he now makes no scruple to declare he was wholly mistaken. The effects of their experiments may be seen in the cases, published on their authority. And they will have the more weight, when it is considered, they were undertaken on this condition; that the Society was at liberty to take any mode of trying the nature, as well as the efficacy, of the Vegetable Syrup; and that if they found, proofs from analysis, reasons to think, or grounds of suspicion,

suspicion, that mercury or antimony were blended with the Syrup by me, on any *occasions*, they would annex those proofs, reasons, or grounds of suspicion to the public cases.

The assiduous and ingenious humanity with which Dr. Dale conducted these experiments, greatly engaged the attention of the society; and it is to be hoped, his sound learning, sterling merit, and conscientious practice, will attract from the public the illustrious notice they deserve.

To terminate all real grounds of suspicion on this subject, I will instruct any gentleman, or any surgeon or apothecary, acquainted with the elements of chemistry, in a certain and almost instantaneous mode of discovering the *smallest* quantity of metallic preparation intermixed with a vegetable syrup. I have been obliged to give particular attention to such a mode, as the imitations and adulterations of my medicine, by adventurers, agents, proprietors of medicine-shops &c. are numerous, artful, and perplexing.

The only remaining objection, of any weight, in my knowledge is, that the Vegetable Syrup is recommended for so many diseases, as to be subject to the imputations on *universal remedies*.

The

The Vegetable Syrup of De Velnos is a remedy only, *where morbid matter, or a metallic poison has been retained, repelled, or introduced into the lymph, or where in its passage through glands and capillary vessels it has occasioned a diseased action of the solids.* This effect may take place, by various causes obstructing perspiration, by contusions or other injuries; and by the introduction of *virus* of various sorts, by means of the absorbent vessels.

When the lymph is rendered impure, the glands are soon affected in the mesentery, in the lungs, in the liver, in the stomach, in the neck, &c. &c. and disorders of fatal tendency take place, to which physicians have given various names: but the reader will perceive they are branches from the same evil root; and that the Vegetable Syrup, while it may cure diseases so apparently different, as palsy and consumption; or while the public faith may be startled at seeing cases in dropsy, scrophula, cancer, rheumatism, gout, &c. *the medicine is in fact directed only to one object: that of expelling morbid matter from the lymphatic system; or, in language more intelligible, restoring the salutary purity of all the juices.*

I shall endeavour to render this fact intelligible to every attentive reader in the following publication,

publication, by tracing the various disorders I have occasion to mention, to a common origin.

It is by an attention to this circumstance, that I am enabled to give advice; and while common practitioners are employed on different symptoms, I have the general happiness of taking away the source of various and melancholy evils in the constitutions of Englishmen.

CASES.

CASES.

S C U R V Y.

CASE I.

THE CASE OF THE REVEREND MR. GREEN, OF HUNTINGDON.

AMONG the numerous instances of the efficacy of the Vegetable Syrup, the case of Mr. Green, though important, might probably never have been inserted, if Mr. Perry, surgeon, of Argyle-street, had not observed it ; and with that friendly zeal, which seems to be his disposition, inserted an account of it in the public papers.

It is, therefore, necessary for Mr. Swainson simply to relate, that when the Rev. Mr. Green applied in Frith-street, he said he had frequently observed scorbutic symptoms on several parts of his body ; that after a fit of the gout, an excoriation of the leg took place ; that he had been under the care of Mr. Bromfield, an eminent surgeon, who had treated him with skill and
humanity ;

humanity; that he had consulted Dr. Warren, who, with his usual judgment, thought topical applications alone would not effect a cure; and that he had obtained the full approbation of Dr. Warren and Mr. Bromfield to enter on a course of Velnos' Vegetable Syrup. The effect of the medicine was so sudden (as is sometimes the case) that in six days the ulcerous appearance of the leg was greatly amended.—To be certain that a change so astonishing was affected by the syrup alone, he omitted it for a few days, when the ulcer shewed evident dispositions to degenerate into its former condition. On resuming the medicine, sound granules of flesh appeared, the wound was healed, and the leg has remained sound ever since.

I had great satisfaction at the time in rescuing from misery so worthy and valuable a man as Mr. Green; and I acknowledge with thankfulness, his unwearied assiduity in extending to others the benefit he has received from the medicine.

January, 1790.

CASE II.

LETTER FROM MR. HEWERDINE TO MR. SWAINSON.

SIR,

GRATITUDE to the means of a cure, of which I had some reasons to despond, and a strong inclination to add my testimony to the high and merited fame of the Vegetable Syrup, induce me to furnish you with the subsequent case.

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In

In the year 1787, I was on the coast of Essex, for the purpose of sea bathing, which in some time produced effects that alarmed me. Several eruptions appeared in different parts of my body, which I suspected to be scorbutic; and the suspicion was confirmed by a medical gentleman of eminence, under whose care a cure was attempted by various powerful medicines, among which I had reasons to perceive mercury was not omitted.

My eruptions became tumors, and my hopes were yielding to despair, when I applied to you. A course of eight or ten bottles perfectly cured me; and I have not since observed the slightest symptom of scorbutic humor in my system.

I am, Sir, your obliged humble servant,

W. HEWERDINE.

Charles-street, Westminster, Nov. 1789.

CASE III.

MR. PRYER, cabinet maker and upholsterer, No. 472, Strand, had, for six or seven years, scorbutic eruptions on the face and ears, which were very troublesome and disagreeable. He consulted gentlemen of the faculty, who proposed and tried several methods of relieving him; and though they disclaimed the use of mercury, administered it secretly, and were detected only by salivation.

When

When he entered on a course of the Vegetable Syrup, Mr. Swainson apprized him of the difficulty of effecting a cure in the face, by a medicine acting principally by the channels of perspiration.

But Mr. Pryer used the necessary cautions respecting the repelling power of cold ; and by taking a considerable quantity of the medicine, was perfectly and permanently cured.

CASE IV.

TO MR. SWAINSON.

SIR,

IN the spring of 1789, my children had an eruption of an unpleasant nature, which occasioned me to apply to a medical man, who attended my family ; but after six months unsuccessful trial, I had recourse, through a friend, to you ; and must thus publicly give testimony to the very beneficial services my family reaped from taking about eighteen bottles of your Syrup.

I am, Sir,

With respect and esteem,

Your obliged and obedient servant,

J. PARKER.

Haven, near Weobley, Herefordshire.

CASE V.

IN A LETTER TO MR. SWAINSON.

SIR,

I SHOULD think myself wanting in gratitude if I did not transmit you an account of the surprising effect of your medicine on my constitution.

I had been eighteen years afflicted by a virulent scorbutic disorder; and had taken, in vain, mercury and antimony in great quantities, as prescribed by several gentlemen of the faculty. But besides the offensive eruptions which nearly covered my body and extremely distressed me, I had many severe illnesses from the same cause.

I had scarcely taken the first bottle of your Syrup before I found a change, and some abatement of my pains, sufficient to rouse my hopes; and I persevered untill I had taken fifteen bottles; and obtained a perfect relief from my miseries, and a good state of health.

I shall think it my duty to the end of my life to direct the afflicted to your skill and humanity, and to the wonderful efficacy of your medicine.

I am, Sir,

Your much obliged and very humble servant,

JOHN RIDDING.

*At James Hays, esq. Halyport,**Aug. 24, 1790.*

LEPROSY.

LEPROSY.

THE complaints which in this country receive the denomination of leprous, are generally owing to an incompetent perspiration, or to sudden obstructions of it, in the Spring and Autumn. Morbid matter, by these means, is retained in the lymph; conveyed into the blood; and occasions inflammations, and obstructions of various appearances.

Inflammations, called scorbutic, may proceed from numerous causes; from blows, contusions, and such external accidents; from the contraction of the smaller vessels, external or internal; from spasm, compression, and obstruction of numerous kinds; from difficulties in the passage of the blood at the extremities of the arteries; from its thickness, viscosity, mixture with heterogeneous or virulent matter; and various other alterations. These alterations generally commence in that liquid called the lymph; which conveys to the blood and habit almost all the good and evil it can receive.

It is by its operation on the lymphatic system, and purifying what are called the juices—that the Vegetable Syrup proves a medicine of such extensive effects.

Under

Under this article, some species of cutaneous eruptions are classed.—And I think it necessary to apprize the attentive reader, that the activity and acrimony of diseased humours are so great, that the most obstinate and dangerous diseases, both acute and chronical, are terminated by eruptions, and brought back by repelling them. Of this sort are gout, epilepsies, spasmodic asthmas, consumptions, fevers, &c.

In all diseases of the skin; even when attended with tumors, I am often teased with applications for external assistances, in the use of the Vegetable Syrup.

A plain decoction of bran mixed with new milk, is the best. Mercurial unguents are the most dangerous; because the most powerful repellents. Sulphurous baths may be used with the medicine: but a common warm bath, in my experience, has answered all their purposes.

I have seen fatal consequences attend the drying up of pimples and pustules, by strong purges; the method of common apothecaries. Loss of sight has often ensued; and even madness in subjects of great sensibility. Purges may draw humours from the skin into the habit; but never evacuate them.

I would wish parents to observe in time, that maladies of the skin, loss of hair and baldness,

nefs, are often fymptoms of obftructions in the glands beneath it; in the lungs, the viscera, or the mefentery.—The medicine, by its effects on the lymph, refolves thefe obftructions.

I have obferved in moift and cold fummers, cutaneous diforders have been epidemic. Perfons of dry habits are teafed chiefly by itching eruptions; thofe of fpongy habits, by humid puftules. Some have a malignant kind, with hard tumors under the fkin, and fwellings of the glands; particularly of the arm-pits.—Children have deep and obftinate ulcerations; eryfipelas of the head and face; and coughs more or lefs violent, as the eruptions appear or difappear.

I muft charge the reader to remember, that no external remedies be ufed, until the humours are purified and the actions of the folids reftored by the Syrup. If repelled, the moft violent diforders may take place—as confumptions called galloping; fpafms, vertigoes, epilepfies, the iliac paffion, inflammatory fevers, deliria, palpitations of the heart, afthmas, and dropfies. Thus occafioned, they are extremely difficult of cure; and I believe never cured without the return of the eruption.

CASE

CASE VI.

MR. ROBERT HUTTON, at the Penny Post Office, opposite Mount Row, Lambeth Marsh, was for years afflicted with the most violent scurvy. The eruptions and pustules were confluent, and covered the whole body in such a manner, that the disorder was pronounced a leprosy. While an out-patient at St. George's Hospital, and probably in the use of mercurial medicines, his joints, particularly his right ancle, had hard and painful swellings; his knee was contracted, and a hectic fever, want of appetite and rest, almost brought him to his grave. The first bottle of Velnos' Vegetable Syrup gave him hope; and his cure was effected in six weeks.

Witness to the cure—J. Willis, Master of the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street; R. Sutton, Master of the Ladies Coterie, Albermarle-street.

CASE VII.

IN the year 1780, Samuel Pogmore was induced, by the heat of the weather, to go into the water in a state of high perspiration. This occasioned, almost immediately, a thick eruption over the whole body. A latent disease, of a scorbutic or scrophulous nature, pre-disposed his constitution to such an eruption, which is
a common

a common effect of obstructed perspiration in similar habits. He applied to several medical gentlemen, and took medicines, mercurial or antimonial, without doubt; for they are the nostrums of the faculty. The pimples became tumors, which produced large ulcers in almost every part of his body. The matter discharged was so great in quantity as to stiffen his clothes: it was so fetid and offensive, and wasted his strength so rapidly, that he could derive no consolation but from the near approach of death. In this condition he was recommended to Mr. Swainson, the latter end of the summer 1783, by Mr. Dutton. He is now completely cured, and in perfect health.

SAMUEL POGMORE,

At the Castle and Falcon, Holborn.

Witness—Benj. Dutton, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

CASE VIII.

ABSCESS.

UNDER THE INSPECTION OF THE SOCIETY DESCRIBED IN THE PREFACE; AND COPIED FROM THEIR REGISTER: THE CASES TAKEN DOWN BY MR. DALE.

August 1st, 1786.

MICHAEL BALLARD, aged twenty-four, by trade a baker, was afflicted two years ago with a disease, for which he was under the care of a surgeon. When

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he thought himself well, a hard reddish tumor, attended with much pain, appeared on the inside of the left thigh, which resisted every application, and at length, after sixth months, broke. About twelve months afterwards, another swelling of the same kind appeared on the outside of the same thigh, and another on the outward angle of the right leg. The two last tumors became ulcerated in three months. For these, a variety of remedies were tried, but in vain; the patient was in constant pain; became very much emaciated and debilitated. He was at last so miserable an object, that his life was despaired of. It was in this state he began to take the Syrup, on Friday, July 17, 1786; since that time, he has rapidly mended, and can go any where without crutches, which he could not do for upwards of three months before.

Nov. 17, 1786, examined by Dr. Dale---almost well, the ulcers on the left thigh excepted, which continue to discharge considerably.

Mr. Swainson thinks it necessary as a warning to those who trifle with these disorders, to observe, that after restoring this patient to good general health, it has not been in his power to cure the abscess in his thigh; and that he fears abscesses in the deep fleshy parts, if suffered to form completely, and to run for a considerable time, are incurable.

CASE

CASE IX.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SAME SOCIETY,
AND TAKEN DOWN BY DR. DALE.

August 1, 1786.

SARAH CHESSON, of Princes-street, Lambeth, aged twenty-two, the wife of a waterman, was afflicted with a leprous eruption at the age of ten, for which she had considerable quantities of medicine, which have had the effect of removing it, but it always returns after a few months. She was last of all in an hospital, from whence she came out apparently well; but in three months it appeared again. The eruption now occupies both arms, and both legs, and several other parts of her body.---Examined Nov. 7, 1786; almost well.

In this Case, Dr. Dale desired the attention of the Society to the facts, that the patient had been cured more than once by the use of mercurials, or the common method; and that the disease returned, often aggravated; as he had found it in his practice. He had no doubt at the examination, Nov, 7, but a few bottles would effect a cure: but he supposed the disease would return. The cure was effected by a few bottles, and a twelvemonths after the patient came to Mr. Swainson with spots on her arm, as the Physician had foretold; but they were few and mild, and she had never been so long free from them before.—They were removed by a few bottles; and a small quantity, Spring and Autumn, will keep the patient clear to the end of his life.

CASE X.

MR. JOHN LANE, master of the Angle Inn and Livery Stables, Birmingham, was afflicted several years by a most inveterate Leprosy; almost the whole body was covered with pimples and scales; the face, head, arms and legs, were particularly affected, and the matter or humour it discharged was so thin, hot, and corrosive, as to eat into the flesh with excessive pain. In this deplorable situation, with the usual aggravations of want of appetite and sleep, he was advised to try the Vegetable Syrup of M. de Velnos; and in less than three months he was perfectly cured, to the astonishment of his acquaintance, as well as to his own satisfaction and joy.

Witnesses.—P. F. Bourgeois, Merchant, Birmingham; Thomas Warren, Printer, ditto.

Mr. Swainson has leave to refer to several persons who have been cured in similar conditions.

RHEU-

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AGUE, &c.

THESE diseases generally arise from what is called Scurvy; from impurities in the lymph or the effects of those impurities on the nervous and vascular system;—and their solution is by perspiration, by urine, by discharges of blood, and by eruptions on the skin.

These circumstances explain the propriety of seeking relief for them in the Vegetable Syrup; as they are only different denominations of one general disease; to the cure of which the medicine is adapted.

Rheumatism, Gout, Ague, and diseases of that class, are most common after hot summers, when drinking plentifully, even of cool acerbent liquors, and exposure to cold night air, impede perspiration, and retain humours rendered acrimonious by heat.

The fits in all these disorders, often go off by plentiful sweats; but they return again; and by a repetition of such operations, the patient is frequently reduced and killed.

The effect of the Vegetable Syrup is to restore the natural state of insensible perspiration;
and

and while it relieves, it refreshes and invigorates.

Children are particularly liable to agues, from crudities in the stomach, deficiency of perspiration, exposing themselves to cold air in the night by throwing off the bed clothes, &c. &c.

Obstructed perspiration in Spring and Autumn, first occasioning rheumatic and gouty inflammations, and the various fevers which go under the denomination of ague, the celebrated Hoffman affirms, (Vol. I. p. 28) "they give
"rise to dropries, cachexies, edoematous tumors, hectic fever, dry asthma, and jaundice;
"in aged persons to comatous and paralytic affections; in the young, to hypochondriacal disorders; in children, to convulsions. In
"all those cases, upon dissection, the liver, spleen, pancreas, and meseraic glands, are
"found obstructed or corrupted."

Mr. Swainson enumerates these dreadful consequences on the authority of Hoffman; as well to warn his friends to a timely attention, as to obviate the objections of enemies to the efficacy of his medicine in numerous disorders. They are all branches of the same evil; and they are removed by the Syrup, merely by clearing the lacteal glands and emunctory vessels, for which it is peculiarly calculated.

In

In p. 29, Hoffman observes, "that in the obstructions above alluded to, recourse is had, in general practice, to mercurial and antimonial preparations."

In p. 21, he says, what ought to be impressed on the conscience of practitioners, and the understandings of their patients.—"The bark is safe only, when the first passages are sufficiently evacuated; *when the body does not abound with impure juices*; when the viscera are unhurt, and there is no danger of an internal inflammation."

CASE XII.

CASE XI.

RHEUMATISM.

MR. THOMAS HOWELL, Lambeth March, had a long scorbutic complaint, attended with rheumatic pains, which became at last a general and confirmed Rheumatism. The pains in every part of his body were so excruciating, and he was rendered so feeble and helpless, that the assistance necessary to turn him in bed, kept him for three months in dreadful agonies. Two gentlemen of the faculty attended him, whom he will have the candour privately to name; but

but he was so far from finding relief, that they procured no alleviation of his disorder. He was recommended by Mr. Hutton, at the Penny Post Office, to the use of Velnos' Vegetable Syrup. The first bottle brought on a perspiration, and mitigated the pains; and in less than two months he was restored to perfect health. Mr. Swainson can refer to a multitude of persons who have been cured of the Rheumatism in the same manner.

Witnesses to the cure:—Joseph Hopkins, Surgeon, No. 85, Compton-street, Soho; Robert Hutton, at the Penny Post Office, Lambeth Marsh.

CASE XII.

G O U T.

TO MR. SWAINSON.

SIR, *Madeira, June 23, 1785.*

I CANNOT deny myself the pleasure of informing you, that, until the 17th instant, I have entirely escaped the Gout ever since Christmas, except a few slight symptoms of it in my right wrist, and two distinct fits in the last joint of my left fore finger; each of which lasted but a few days. On the 17th instant, after a great deal of walking in very bad roads here, I was attacked with a pain in my right ankle, which has continued five days, and exhausted itself in my right knee, which is now a good deal swelled, but free from
any

any violent pain. The mildness of this fit, and the gentleness of the other attack above mentioned, I ascribe to the use of your Syrup, of which I took seven bottles in the spring. I must just add, that until I took your Syrup, I have never missed a smart fit of the Gout every spring since the year 1768.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant.

A. LITTELJOHN.

CASE XIII.

RHEUMATIC GOUT AND AGUE.

MR. THOMAS JOYCE, of Warwick-row, Coventry, in the year 1782, had a violent Rheumatic Gout, and was deprived of the use of his limbs, which some time after he partially recovered, though the Gout was not eradicated. In the beginning of the year 1784, the disorder put on a complicated appearance, and he was so far from finding relief from the *Materia Medica*, that the disease acquired greater malignity in proportion to the application of medicines; and in the September of the same year, he was so reduced as to be incapable of walking without assistance. When he entered on a course of Velnos' Vegetable Syrup, in September 1784, he had hard swellings in various parts of his body, particularly on the shin

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bones;

bones ; his legs and feet were swollen, pains in every part of his body, spitting of blood, total loss of strength, depression of spirits, and a voracious appetite, were alarming symptoms in his emaciated and declining state. On taking the Syrup of Mr. De Velnos, he gradually and rapidly got better. In the latter end of December he was perfectly restored to health ; and from being a skeleton, his person assumed a full and lusty appearance. In February, 1785, he took cold, which terminated in an *ague* ; and in the third fit he took five spoonfuls of the Syrup of Mr. De Velnos, which immediately brought on a perspiration, totally expelled the *ague*, which returned no more, and he is now in perfect health.

May, 1785.

CASE XIV.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND ULCER.

TO MR. SWAINSON.

DEAR SIR,

I WAS several years tormented by a disorder, which the faculty called sometimes the Rheumatism, sometimes the Gout. It appeared to originate in a scorbutic habit, and an ulcer formed in my right leg. I was under the care of several physicians and surgeons ; the wound varied in its appearances, but never thoroughly healed ; and I was so reduced as to be obliged to walk
on

on crutches. I tried Margate, Bath, and in short every thing the faculty advised. Your Syrup had been frequently recommended: but I could not imagine any single medicine could have removed disorders so complicated as mine. Despair, however, obliged me to have recourse to you; and when you brought a surgeon to examine me, and gave me hopes on his discouraging report, I attributed it to your humanity, not to your conviction. My satisfaction and surprise were equal to my despondence, on finding, that by the use of the Syrup alone, (for you had ordered all my draughts, salves, and plaisters, to be thrown away) the whole habit of body gradually mended, my gouty and rheumatic visitants disappeared, and the ulcer soon received a sound and radical cure.

I should have published my case sooner, in justice to your medicine and your character, as well as humanity to others in similar afflictions, if partly in consequence of having recourse to you, I had not been embarrassed by a lawsuit with a surgeon who attended me, and who is said (I hope not with truth) to have been supported in the action by the Corporation of Surgeons. However that be, I defeated the design; the cause was tried before Lord Loughborough on the 30th of June last; and in the Morning Chronicle of the 5th instant, you may see an account of it, as a lesson to the surgeons.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your's sincerely,

July 20, 1786.

JOHN FITZGERALD.

Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 23, Lower Holborn, London.

CASE XV.

AT MR. HALL'S NO. 6, MERCER-STREET.

SIR.

Dec. 18.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that your valuable medicine, the Vegetable Syrup, has made a wonderful alteration in my health, which continues to mend every day. I should think myself wanting in gratitude, did I not return you my most unfeigned thanks for your kindness, and hope to have it in my power to make you amends for your goodness. Even at this inclement season, when it could not but have been expected I should not have been able to have moved about, I gain strength surprisingly, particularly in my feet, which I despaired of ever again recovering the use of. I shall think myself obliged if you will do me the favour to call at my lodgings, No. 6, Mercer-street, when I am certain you will be pleased to see every symptom of returning health. In the mean time, I beg leave to remain,

Sir, your much obliged,

Humble servant,

T. RIDER.

CASE

CASE XVI.

RHEUMATISM.

A LETTER FROM ROBERT BOWYER, ESQ. MINIA-
TURE PAINTER TO HIS MAJESTY.

SIR,

IT appears to me to require but a small share of philanthropy to promote a wish that any information which may be attended with service to the public, (especially the afflicted part of it) should be communicated.

I therefore cannot omit informing you, that a short time since I had a most violent attack of the Rheumatism, which was I believe brought on by too close application and study; and of course a want of exercise. My right shoulder was in such extreme pain that it was with great difficulty I could even lay down in my bed. After trying many things, I was advised to take Velno's Vegetable Syrup: a few bottles of which I have the pleasure to tell you removed every symptom of complaint, and restored me to perfect health.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT BOWYER.

Berner's-street, Dec. 21, 1790.

SCROPHULA.

SCROPHULA.

IN another phamphlet, entitled, Hints to Families, &c. Mr. Swainson has observed, that his attention has been engaged of late by the children of persons of rank and fortune becoming scrophulous from injudicious treatment in the meazles and small-pox. He has cases of this nature which would form a volume; and some of them may be seen in Frith-street. But the imputation of Scrophula in a family, being, without reason, deemed injurious, he is much restrained in his communications on this subject. His opinion, originally founded on experience, having been disputed not only in private, but in reputable publications, he has consulted medical writers of the first reputation; and he has the sanction of their authority.

The number and condition of children now under Mr. Swainson's care, afflicted from these causes with malignant and putrescent diseases, slow fevers, foul and fistulous ulcers, &c. &c. would shock humanity, and occasion astonishment at the general perseverance in a pernicious practice.

The order of vessels composing the lymphatic system, is the general agent of good and evil
in

in the human constitution. Any impediments to the natural functions of this system prove extremely pernicious, by producing morbid diseases of the most destructive nature. The impediments are produced by obstruction and absorption; and their general effects are Scurvy or Scrophula.

These diseases do not seem to be hereditary. Scrophulous children, and young people, in my experience, have been generally delicate, with fine skins and complexions; gay, lively, irritable, and with dispositions to irregularity and excess in exercises and indulgences. In such constitutions, bad nursing, the measles and small-pox, sudden exposures to cold, strains, bruises, obstructions of any natural evacuation, improper diet, inordinate sleep, and want of exercise, may increase the tenacity of the lymph, relax the lymphatic vessels, obstruct the glands, and produce Scrophula.

The first symptoms of this disease, if approaching the lungs, are a hard dry cough, and difficulty of breathing, on moving briskly: if in the spleen or liver, a sense of pain and uneasiness in the region; if in the glands of the mesentery, frequent seats of the complaint, the appetite will vary, the breath will be often offensive, and the thirst great; pains will take place

place in the bowels, the belly will enlarge, and a fluctuating fever will affect the skin. The rickets, loss of hair, baldness, white swellings, tumors on the back part of the head, and under the chin, swollen lips, eruptions round the mouth, and behind the ears; inflamed eyes and eye lashes, morbid appearances of the fingers and toes, &c. &c. are indications of Scrophula which should be attended to; and timely remedies applied. Among those remedies the Vegetable Syrup of Mr. de Velnos has been lately drawn into the first notice, and has been successful far beyond any preparations of mercury, antimony, or hemlock, on which the hopes of the common practice are founded.

In every stage of this dreadful disease the medicine has been lately tried in and under the anxious inspection of many of the first and most respectable families in the kingdom. Mr. Swainson is at liberty only to declare the general result, respecting the children of persons of fashion. The Syrup has always succeeded where deep abscesses have not taken place, and the bones have not been highly carious: cases of the latter kind have hitherto been only alleviated; the general health of the patients have been restored; their constitutions rendered vigorous; and the lighter abscesses and caries removed;

removed; but abscesses, deep and long formed, and bones highly vitiated, have in some cases resisted its force; and Mr. Swainson is very apprehensive will continue to resist it.

The following cases are fair specimens of the power of the medicine in Scrophula, or disorders of a Scrophulous tendency.

CASE XVII.

TO MR. SWAINSON.

SIR,

I SHOULD be wanting in gratitude if I were to omit the communication of benefits similar to those I have derived by your Vegetable Syrup. Having received great benefit from it last spring, I recommended it to the parents of a child about twelve years of age, who had, every spring and fall since she was inoculated for the small pox, been afflicted with scorbutic or scrophulous tumors on her face and glands, for which many of the faculty have prescribed, but to no purpose. The degree of virulence last spring exceeds description: whilst in this state, she began to take your Syrup by two spoonfuls night and morning; its good effects were soon discovered, and she was perfectly cured, and restored to health by taking two bottles only: and what

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is more remarkable, not the least symptom has this season appeared ; and she is now a fine, hearty, florid girl.

I remain, with gratitude and respect,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

May 23, 1786.

JOHN RIDYARD.

Navigation Office, Birmingham.

CASE XVIII.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SOCIETY ABOVE-MENTIONED; AND TAKEN DOWN BY DR. DALE, AUGUST 14, 1786.

ELIZABETH, daughter of John and Mary Patingell, of Paddington, now at Mrs. Ganer's, No. 9, Mount-street ; about seventeen years of age, has been troubled with Scrophulous tumors of the neck and throat, five or six years ; had been two years under the care of Sir William Fordyce, (who, with a liberal spirit, which does honour to his character, strongly recommended this medicine.) About two years ago, she was affected with erysipelas ; after which, several of the tumors suppurated and broke : some of those have been healed up, and others are still in a suppurated state. Almost all the glands of the neck and throat, which have not yet suppurated, are very much enlarged ; are moveable ; without pain, and without discolouration of the skin. Has been taking the Vegetable Syrup about one week ; and thinks herself better.

Examined, Nov. 1786.—Dismissed cured.

CASE

CASE XIX.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SAME SOCIETY;
AND TAKEN DOWN BY DR. DALE.—JUNE 28,
1786.

MARY STARLING, daughter of John Starling, Bricklayer, No. 20, Mary-le-bone-street, Hay-market, about seven years of age, has been affected with Scrophula about six months. She has at present a scrophulous ulcer on the left cheek; a tumor verging towards suppuration on the right arm just below the elbow, with considerable enlargement; and the arm almost useless. The left leg affected in a similar manner, just below the knee. She has been at St. George's Hospital, but was refused to be admitted, as incurable without the assistance of sea-water. Mr. John Hunter, and Mr. Pinkerton, have ordered some medicines, but without any relief.—

Examined, November 7, 1786, almost well.

The mother has been since to return thanks to the Society; the child being cured.

CASE XX.

UNDER THE SAME DIRECTION, ETC.

August 29, 1786.

JOHN HOSKINS, aged thirty-eight, was afflicted about three years since with an intermitting fever, for

which he was admitted into Haslar Hospital, being then in the marines ; was near a twelvemonth in the hospital, from which he was discharged free from fever, but troubled with a very disagreeable swelling, inflammation, and itching of the left leg. Since that time, he has been at various times so incommoded, as to be unable to perform his business, (that of a hair dresser) for several weeks together ; the disorder of the leg being accompanied with a considerable degree of fever. It is now what he calls well, as it is never easier, but it is still inconvenient ; several pustules being spread over the calf, and the whole leg constantly troubled with a heat, and painful itching.

Nov. 7, 1786.—Quite cured.

CASE XXI.

CARIES OF THE BONES.

UNDER THE SAME DIRECTION, ETC.

SAMUEL CHILD, of Hereford, has been afflicted with ulcerations, and a caries of the metacarpal bones of the right hand, for fifteen years. Five pieces of bones have been discharged through the orifices. On October 26, 1786, when he applied to Mr. Swainson, his general health was much impaired, and he was very much troubled with a hectic fever ; the sores likewise had an offensive smell. He had been, previous to
this

this application to Mr. Swainson, six months under the care of Mr. Bromfield the surgeon, who treated him well. He was then persuaded to apply to Geizler, who took what money he had, and then said there was no help for him, unless he could procure more cash.

Nov. 7, 1786.—Much better, free from fever; no offensive smell from the ulcers.

What would have been the event of a full trial of the Syrup in this case, Mr. Swainson will not take upon him to pronounce: as he has yet had no reasons to be sanguine in his hopes, where the Caries of the Bones has been of long continuence.

The patient, while under Mr. Swainson's care, and the direction of the Society, shewed his hand to Mr. Pott; who told him his life would be endangered if he did not soon submit to amputation; and the hand was taken off the next day.

The patient waited on the Society, very thankful for the recovery of his health.

CASE XXII.

ELIZ. SIMMONS, aged eleven years, was admitted two years and a half ago a patient into St. George's Hospital, with a scrophulous humour in the left arm, and was discharged in three weeks as incurable, and re-admitted six months after into the same hospital,

hospital. The surgeons advised amputation, which the mother refusing to agree to, the child was discharged in ten days. In the summer of 1788, she was recommended by Miss Pye (daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Pye, Conduit-street) to Mr. Swainson, who put her on a course of the Syrup, which produced a considerable discharge from six or seven wounds surrounding the elbow. After a course of three months, the wounds all healed, and she is now perfectly well,

Palmal Buildings, Orchard-street.

CASE XXIII.

FRANCES LOWE, daughter of Mauritius Lowe, history painter, St. Margaret's Church-yard, Westminster, in the spring of the year 1787, and at the age of five, had a tumor just below the knee, as large as a hen's egg, by which she was confined two months. The tumor was poulticed, and the Vegetable Syrup administered; a considerable discharge of matter ensued; the wound was healed; and the Syrup discontinued, as it appeared, too soon: for two new tumors arose, and being brought to suppuration, by the medicine and poultices, the wounds were so formidable, that Mr. Cruikshanks, the surgeon and anatomist, pronounced it a case of extreme danger, and thought that nothing but amputation could save the life of the child.

The Vegetable Syrup seemed to make use of the wounds as outlets to all offensive matter in the constitution; for they were not only perfectly healed, but
the

the general health of the child was improved and established.

The astonishment of the family at the recovery of the child, spread the account of it widely, perhaps with exaggeration. Dr. Dale, to whose ingenuity and humanity no mode of relieving misery is indifferent, expressed a desire to have ocular demonstration of the truth of the cure. He examined it with great attention; and with his usual justice and candour, pronounced the cure as perfect and complete as any he had ever known.

CASE XXIV.

A LETTER FROM MRS. COWPER TO MR. SWAINSON.

SIR,

I HAVE delayed giving you my sentiments in respect to the cure of the child at Hertford, that you was so charitable as to supply with your medicine, till a sufficient space of time should furnish me with a more positive opinion, in regard to the cure, which appears to me now to be established beyond a doubt, and by your medicine. The foundation of this opinion I leave every one to judge of, by the following retrospect of the case. About six years ago, the boy (who is son to John Draper, a carpenter at Hertford) was attacked with a swelling in the ancle, which proved of the scrophulous kind in the highest degree; the same appearances broke out in his back, arm, hand, neck on each
side,

sides, and other parts of the body: in this condition he had, from the humanity of Baron Dimsdale, and the anxiety of the parents, every possible advice without any effect; the wounds sometimes healed and broke out afresh and in other places. For many months an application of the Vervain root was used worn round the neck and made into an ointment. About two years ago a very large swelling on one side the neck appeared, and produced a very large wound, which induced the parents again to put him under the care of a surgeon at Hertford, who attended him many weeks, and performed several operations on the part; at length the sore was healed, and the child put upon a course of bark, which seemed to strengthen his constitution, and for about nine months he was free from any return of the swellings; at that time, which I believe was in the spring of the year 1789, another wound broke out in the neck, and a gathering appeared above that. Under these circumstances, through the recommendation of Dr. Madan, the present Bishop of Peterborough, you was so kind as to offer your advice and the use of your medicine, the Velnos' Vegetable Syrup, gratis. You saw the child in the exact state above described, gave hopes that the medicine would be of service, and your opinion was, that about thirty bottles might perform the cure. From the first week of taking the medicine a visible alteration appeared in the wound, as the mother informed me, and from that time, it shewed a tendency to heal, which at length it did; and the gathering above it dispersed without coming to a head: since which time the child

has

has been perfectly well, and has had no appearance of any thing of the same disorder, or any other humour. I think he took the medicine near a twelve-month to the amount of twenty-eight bottles; and I think there is every reason to be most positively convinced, that the medicine was the cure, and but for your humanity in so generously supplying it, that the child would have been at this time a miserable object. A strong confirmation of this fact to my mind is, that during a week or ten days that the medicine was by accident omitted, the places where the wound had been, began to appear red, and some of them produced a moisture, which symptoms disappeared on the continuance of the medicine: this circumstance made me a little apprehensive that it was only a temporary relief, but the child having now left off taking the medicine full ten months, I am thoroughly convinced that it is a radical cure, and shall always be ready to give my testimony of the same. I will only add my thanks for your kindness and attention on this occasion; and assure you of the gratitude of the parents, which they constantly express.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

Feb. 26, 1791.

MARIA S. COWPER.

Old Palace Yard, Westminster.

CASE. XXV.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE REV. MR. COOK-
SON, WHITTON BRIGG, LINCOLNSHIRE, TO MR.
SWAINSON.

SIR,

March 14, 1791.

IN one of your letters you desired me to give you an account of the cure of John Weatheril, of this parish, which I herewith send you, either for your own private use or that of the public. About four years ago he was taken very ill, had violent pains in his head, lost his appetite and strength, so fast that the physician thought there was no chance for a recovery; after a month or two he began to discharge by his nostrils a fætid pus in great quantities, then tumors about his head, neck, and breast made their appearance, broke &c. so that we had no doubt but that his disorder was a rank Scrophula. We tried every thing, that we thought would be of service to him, sometimes he was better, than worse again: his eyes so bad that he could scarce see to walk about the house, and many running sores in different parts of his body. He was in this situation when Dr. Madan, the present Bishop of Peterborough, recommended your Syrup, which he began to take in the autumn 1789: a visible alteration immediately took place, and from that time to the last autumn he has taken about fifteen bottles, is perfectly cured to all appearance; though I design to give him a bottle or two this spring by way of confirming the cure.

OBSTRUC-

OBSTRUCTION AND SUPPRESSION OF THE MENSES.

THE success of the Vegetable Syrup in the following cases, drew enquirers into Frith-street, so numerous and interesting, that a proper attention to them has often constituted my whole employment.

The irregularities to which women are subject, for the greatest part of their lives, from any accident that may obstruct the Menses—are matters of serious attention; and the common modes of treating them, are rough, brutal, and dangerous.

It will be seen, though the Vegetable Syrup removes complaints of numerous denominations owing to the obstructions of the Menses, it acts on one general principle,—that of removing impurities which produce a diseased state of the vessels of the lymphatic system, and which often arise from the repression of excretions.

The effect of suppressed Menses, in my experience, are more numerous and various than I can relate or describe. Hysterical women; and
girls,

girls, on the approach of menstruation, have impediments of speech, and sometimes lose the use of it: or if the obstructed matter be translated to the head, perturbations of mind, deliria, epilepsy, and madness, may be the consequences.

The disorder peculiarly to be attended to by mothers is the *Morbus Virgineus*, or Green Sickness; an indisposition of the whole lymphatic habit, incident to young women from the retention of menstrual matter, or difficulties in its first appearance. They have appetites for substances unfit for food, head-achs, palpitations, and faintings.

In these cases, astringents of the mildest kind produce consumption. I never knew a girl escape death, from the common treatment of apothecaries, by the bark, and what they call strengthening medicines.

The Vegetable Syrup gently evacuates the humors, and removes the obstructions to the desired discharge.

But the most numerous class of patients, in this complaint, consists of women, who are irregular, from the approach of the period when the Menses disappear; and who have sometimes a deficiency, sometimes an excess of them.— This period is generally alarming; often fatal.
Hysterics,

Hysterics, Convulsions of the Uterus, and menacing symptoms in the head, are its general attendants. It is, when spots and ulcers take place on the suppression, or on the first efforts of the Menfes to appear, that patients commonly apply to me. And the Vegetable Syrup has not yet failed, in gently inducing their appearance in young people; rendering discharges regular; and guarding against the fatal consequences of their disappearance.

This will not appear improbable to the reader, if he recollects, that the retention of menstrual matter in the system of juices, has precisely the effects produced by any other morbid substance called scorbutic, scrophulous, miliary, or variolous. It occasions fever, relaxes the vessels, seizes the glands, and produces internal waste, hectic, and consumption; it flies to the head, occasions epilepsy, apoplexy, or palsy; or it breaks out in tumors, ulcers, and abscesses.

The Vegetable Syrup meets it in the system: carries it off at the evacuating vessels; and the disorders disappear, of which it is the origin.

As the treatment in all cases of this nature are peculiar, I shall save trouble to the afflicted and myself, by mentioning the peculiarities.

When any disease is determined to be a symptom

tom of obstructed Menses; or when menstruation is known to be obstructed—the Vegetable Syrup is to be given in doses carefully regulated by the printed directions: the surface of the body to be kept moderately warm, even to the extremities of the fingers; and the feet to be bathed once a day in warm water—until menstruation takes place; when the medicine and bathing are to be discontinued; but the body still kept warm.—When the discharge is over, the medicine is to be resumed, and continued, except at the menstrual periods, until the health of the patient be fully restored.

CASE XXVI.

MARY LEWELYN, lately a servant to Mrs. Farren, Monmouth-street, Bath, took a violent cold in December 1784, which occasioned a total Suppression of the Menses, attended by oedematous swellings of the legs and feet. Indurations appeared in various parts of the body, resembling boils covered with leprous scales which fell off, and were succeeded by others. Her appetite and strength declined, and her condition became extremely wretched. She had been attended by a physician, and by two eminent surgeons at Bath; and she had tried the waters with no beneficial effect. In this miserable state she was recommended to the Infirmary

firmary at Bristol, as to the last asylum of despairing wretchedness, when she was fortunately advised to try the Vegetable Syrup of Mr. De Velnos. In six days it brought on the periodical discharge, and in three weeks perfectly compleated a cure.

Farther information of this case may be had of Mr. Pine, Printer, at Bristol.

CASE XXVII.

TO MR. SWAINSON.

SIR,

I OWE my life to your humanity, and the virtues of the Syrup you prepare ; and I submit my case to public notice, in hopes those in similar circumstances may seek your assistance.

On the 17th, May, 1785, I was taken ill, in consequence of a cold. I had pains in my stomach, giddiness in my head, and shivering fits. In about a week my legs and thighs began to swell ; and I gradually grew so big, that I could not stoop or walk. I sent for an apothecary, who bled me, gave me draughts, and some diet-drink ; but I did not get better under his care : and I had recourse to Dr. Meyersbach, who told me I should soon find relief, and gave me powders and various other drugs : but I grew worse ; the swelling increased ; my legs burst ; and great quantities of a thin watery substance ran from them. At this time the menses were quite stopped ; a warm and bitter water kept constantly running from my mouth ; so that

I could

I could not lie down without danger of suffocation; the swelling increased, particularly about my loins, abdomen, and stomach; a general soreness, like an inflammation, prevailed over my body, attended with excruciating pains; and I was blind for more than a week. I then sent to Sir John Elliot, and was under his care a great while, but without hope either of a cure, or of life. When he slackened his visits, as if to avoid the importunities of despair, and all my friends expected my death, I was fortunately recommended to you, Sir; and on the 17th of September, you had the goodness to put me on a course of Velno' Vegetable Syrup. In three weeks I was so much relieved by the prodigious discharge it occasioned from the legs, that I could sit, and lie down, without danger. Sir John Elliot called as he passed, expressed his astonishment at my being alive and better: and attributing it to his last prescription, which I had long discontinued, he began to exult, and said I was now out of danger, and should soon do well. I told him, what he saw was the effect of Velnos' Vegetable Syrup. Aye! said he, looking as if I had hit him in the face; and snatching up his hat, he hurried with precipitation out of the house.— I persevered in the use of the Syrup, gradually getting relief; but the obstructions of the Menses did not give way till the month of January, 1786. From that time I got better with great rapidity; and I now, thank God, enjoy my usual health.

I am, Sir, with great gratitude,

Your obliged and humble servant,

June 14, 1786.

MARY ASHLEY,
Church-lane, Chelsea.

Witnesses,

Witnesses.

Mr. Maton, Queen Elm, Chelsea.

Mr. Montellier, ditto.

Mr. Thomas Ashley, Church-lane, Chelsea.

Mr. Wakefield, Cross-lane Long Acre.

Mr. Bedford, Coach-maker, Long Acre.

Mr. Deyken, Long Acre.

Mr. Tucker, ditto.

Mr. Haynes, New Tothill-street, Westminster.

Mr. Jeffries, Wild-passage, Drury-lane.

DROPSY.

ALL inflammations, if they continue long, are followed by suppuration, and the production of morbid matter : if they take place in the mesentery, they occasion strong obstructions, and produce a dropsy.

The Vegetable Syrup, by inducing absorption, by evacuating the morbid matter, and removing the obstructions—does not multiply its pretensions.—The reader will recollect, that acrimonious humours have various external symptoms to which names are given : and that the Vegetable Syrup has the peculiar property of acting on the vascular system, and enabling it to carry out of the constitution the impurities of the internal juices.

CASE XXVIII.

TO MR. SWAINSON.

SIR,

Dec. 6, 1785.

HARDLY any circumstance in my life has surpris'd me so much as the recovery of Sion Girney. When I was ordered by the Insurance Office to rebuild your Laboratory, and sent him to assist, I was actuated more by my own feelings for his situation, than any opinion he could render much service; and when I withdrew him, it was with a view to afford him a little assistance, in alleviating the misery in which I suppos'd he must soon have gone out of the world.

He was so swollen, that his figure and countenance hardly bore a human appearance; and his thighs and legs were covered with scorbutic scales. I directed him to apply to Mr. Pinkstan, in St. Alban's-street; and he had the assistance of Mr. French, Apothecary, in Coventry-street. The gentlemen, I have no doubt, treated him with skill and humanity. He was order'd issues in both legs, and other proceedings were had; but the disorder, instead of being checked, daily gain'd on his constitution, when he fortunately became the subject of conversation between you and me.

I am not fond of appearing publicly as a writer, even of a short letter; but I thought the generosity and compassion with which you gratuitously undertook the cure of a poor man in such circumstances, almost as extraordinary as the effect of your wonderful medicine:

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and I think it my duty to bear my testimony to both.

On taking the first bottle, the watery humour was forced down in such a quantity, as daily to fill his shoes. As the swelling gave way, the leprous appearances of the extremities were gradually disposed to heal; and in less than a month, to the astonishment of all who had seen him, the dropsy, the scorbutic scales, and even the issues on his legs, all disappeared.

I am, with great regard, both for your
humanity and skill,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

ALEX. CAMPBELL.

Litchfield-street, St. Martin's-lane.

Mr. Swainson has several other cases, of a similar nature, under his care; but they are not ready for publication; and he makes it an inviolable rule, never to insert a circumstance, or a hint, which is not strictly true, and fully attested,

SMALL-

SMALL-POX.

THE reader will observe, that I do not wish to involve myself in the business of Inoculation, or the treatment of the Small-Pox. I have already more subjects of attention than are consistent with any hopes of quiet and leisure.

My *Hints to Families*, on the present management of this disease, have occasioned a general alarm; and to save the trouble of numerous applications at my house, I will introduce here a few explanatory observations and cases.

When the matter of the Small Pox has taken effect—the objects of every reasonable practitioner are, to correct the acrimony of the humours; to promote eruption and suppuration, by gentle diaphoretics, if nature be languid; to resist the tendency to putrefaction in the decline of the disease; and to carry off the remaining impurities. It would drive an apothecary to distraction, whose hopes of subsistence are on the number, and counteraction of his intricate preparations, if I were to assure him, on the general principle already stated, that the Vegetable Syrup would answer all these purposes.—But I want not to enter into competition with apothecaries on this ground—“Live and let live,”

live," is a moral maxim. But I cannot behold with indifference, the daily victims brought to me, of the cool repelling practice now in fashion, in the Small-Pox.

The skin, at the time of the disorder, is exquisitely sensible to the slightest impressions of damp or cold: and the consequences of repulsion, while it preserves the skin, are foul fistulous ulcers, extremely difficult to cure; weaknesses or contractions of the hands and feet; tumors near the joints, which degenerate into malignant and wasting fistulas; and various disorders of the glands, terminating in hectic, consumption, or dropsy.

On the most minute examination of these cases, I have found that the patients have been exposed, after the infection, in cold windy weather; and the evacuation of the morbid matter checked.

I need not observe, that a similar treatment in the Measles will have similar effects. I have had great numbers of children, whose spots have been suffered to disappear from slight cold; whose coughs have indicated putrescent vomicae on the lungs, and who have had dropfical symptoms from obstructions of the mesenteric glands.

I shall only observe, that in the Small-Pox and Measles, when the Vegetable Syrup has been

been administered, it has assisted difficult eruptions; and no person taking it has had the usual symptoms in any great degree, of frightful dreams, oppressions of the breast, pain at the throat, constipation of the belly, or epileptic fits. It corrected the acrimonious matter; and promoted its expulsion, in a manner as favourable to the skin as its exposure to cold, without any of the inconveniences or danger attending that measure.

CASE XXIX.

TO MR. SWAINSON.

SIR,

GRATITUDE and justice demand that I should send you the following account of the extraordinary effect of Velnos' Vegetable Syrup on a child of mine, and especially as it will be the means of adding one more testimony to the virtues of that excellent medicine, and may induce others to try it in cases where it has not yet been used; and I heartily wish, for the good of mankind, that it may become an universal panacea.

On the 16th of May last, my son, three years old, had an eruption upon him, but did not appear to be otherwise disordered. As he had been inoculated at ten months old for the Small-Pox, I took this to be either

either the chicken or swine-pox, and sent him out in the air; which being very cold for the season, struck the eruption in, as I imagined; for when he came home, the pustules appeared to be sunk, and the child was soon after very ill with a high fever. He continued in this way for several days, and was attended by a physician and an apothecary, both eminent in their profession; but notwithstanding all that they could do, by bleeding, blisters and other outward and inward applications, he continued to grow worse; and at last had every symptom of approaching death; and was given up by the physicians, and every body else who saw him.

In this dilemma, anxious for the life of my only boy, I was considering if there were any other means to be tried in order to restore him, when fortunately I recollected Velnos' Vegetable Syrup, and proposed to Mrs. Humphrey to give it the child; but she was fearful of trying a medicine, the effect of which, in such a disorder, according to the cases published, had not been experienced: but I observed, that if its salutary effects were so very extraordinary in other disorders arising from foulness of blood, or when the regular functions of nature were thereby obstructed, why might it not do good in this case, which answered such description? We consulted some friends, and it was at last agreed, as I had the pleasure of being known to you, that I should ask your opinion on the subject. I accordingly waited on you, when you were so kind as to inform me, that you had never known the Syrup tried

tried in such a case, but assured me, that if I was disposed to give it the child, if it did him no good, it would do him no harm.

On this I determined to try it, and accordingly took home with me a bottle of the Syrup, and agreeable to your directions, gave the child a table spoonful thereof, which was to be repeated every eight hours. The first dose was given at ten at night, on Friday the 27th of May; about four the next morning we perceived the child's fever to abate, and a gentle perspiration came on. Happy to find such a pleasing change, we continued to supply him regularly with the Syrup, at first as above directed, and after at longer intervals, as you advised; the child gradually mended, and before the bottle was quite out, perfectly recovered, and now enjoys a good state of health.

I am respectfully, Sir,

Your obliged, and very humble servant,

July 9, 1785.

GEORGE HUMPHREY,

Printseller and Dealer in Natural Curiosities,

Surry Side of Blackfriars-bridge.

P. S. I have inclosed my child's case, drawn up more at large, which I beg may be laid up in your repository for such things, as a memorial of this extraordinary cure, and for the information of such as may wish to know further particulars thereof.

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CASE XXX.

TO MR. SWAINSON.

SIR,

MISS C—, of E—, in Devonshire, having a scrophulous swelling of the glands, was to go through I do not know what course of antimonial medicines, of Myerbach's. I heard it in time, and recommending your Vegetable Syrup as more innocent, her mother resolved she should rather go through this, than the other course. She has taken the medicine; the glandular swelling has wholly disappeared; she is perfectly cured; eats with an excellent appetite; and seems, as it were, to enjoy perfect health for the first time in her life, having from her infancy always been of a very delicate, sickly habit.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, No. 135, opposite Doyley's Warehouse, in the Strand, has seen the cure, and will, at any time, attest it.

R. E. RASPE.

London, July 5, 1787.

CASE XXXI.

TO MR. SWAINSON.

SIR,

June 4, 1787.

A CHILD of mine, who is now about thirteen years of age, after inoculation for the Small-Pox, had, particularly every spring and fall, violent eruptions in

in her face, and very inflamed eyes, with white specks on them. In the spring of 1785, she was attacked with a degree of virulence not easily described, which could not be removed by any medical assistance to be procured ; when a friend who had received great benefit in a similar case, by taking your Vegetable Syrup, called upon me, and happened to see her, and recommended it. I accordingly applied to Messrs. Pearson and Rollason, and can with gratitude and pleasure say, that by taking two bottles, which she did by doses of two spoonfuls each, she is radically cured ; nor has a pimple since appeared.

You should in gratitude, and for the good of others, have heard from me before this time, but was afraid of a relapse the last spring ; but no such has, or is likely to appear. She has ever since been remarkably healthy.

I am, Sir,

Your grateful and obliged servant,

THOMAS ELWELL.

Lime Wharf, Birmingham.

Witness to the cure,

Thomas Danks, W. Felkin.

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, ETC.

THE two following cases in Consumption are selected out of hundreds in the author's possession; as they are completely satisfactory, and are related by men of high eminence, both in abilities and character.

Captain Dorset, the author of *The Principles of Defensive War*, and of many admired political works, I know only by the intercourse occasioned in administering the Medicine, and by the public opinion, which is extremely favourable! Of the Rev. David Williams, I need not say, to any who have even slightly attended to him, that his integrity is as uncomplying as his abilities are splendid; those very few only who have his intimacy, know the value of his friendship, or the virtues of his heart.—The reader will judge, that I have reason to be satisfied for having restored such men, from conditions of misery and hopeless despondence, to a very desirable state of health.

It should be observed, that they were not only prescribed for, but visited in a friendly manner, by the first medical practitioners of the time; of whom they speak with respect, though their skill to them was ineffectual.

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The last of these cases has been completed these three years ; and from the zealous and effectual recommendations of the patients, I have had more consumptive than any other cases under my consideration.

It was the opinion of Dr. Cheyne, that consumptions always proceeded from Scurvy ; and the practice, fortune and fame of the late Sir Richard Jebb, whose utmost skill was employed on one of the patients above-mentioned, were founded on that opinion.

I have consulted, with anxious attention, the best writers on the subject : and I find them unanimous in deriving a very prevalent species of Consumption from schirrous, ulcer, or abscess in the lungs : these, owing to scurvy, or to mercury, depraving the nutritive juices. Schirrous tubercles on the lungs are in this case thrown out by coughing.

In children, who constitute the most numerous classes of my patients, an atrophy, or an emaciated state, wearing the appearance of Consumption, generally arises from a scorbutic, or schirrous induration of the mesenteric glands. In these cases, the belly is inflated, and all the functions of the child depraved. I can refer to children, with the countenances of milk-maids, who were brought to me with flaccid and emaciated limbs;
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the abdomen distended; the breathing short and difficult; the body weak and weary: the bowels sometimes loose, and sometimes bound; the appetite irregular; cold food coveted; the temples collapsed; the whole face ghastly: the shoulders prominent, like wings; the food passing undigested; pains at the region of the navel; the urine sometimes thick, sometimes high coloured; and at night, a heat and thirst almost intolerable.

Learning that, on dissection, the mesenteric glands have been obstructed, where the rickets have proved fatal, I have applied the Medicine with success, where the several parts of the children's bodies have been disproportioned.

When Dropsy, Scorbutic Consumption, Asthma, Hætic, and Diarrhæa supervene, in these cases—they are generally fatal.

Diseases of a similar nature in youth; and particularly in young women on the point of menstruation, are generally owing to going out too soon after the Small-Pox or Measles, to the repulsion of cutaneous eruptions, or the retention of menstrual matter, which the constitution has not sufficient force to discharge. A species of Asthma, called tightness on the breast, attended with a teasing and dangerous cough; and what is called the hooping cough, are owing sometimes

times to an ill constitution of the air; but generally to sudden obstructions of perspiration, to the improper treatment of crises in the Small-Pox, and other morbid disorders, or to the repulsion of erysipelatous and other eruptions.

Cutaneous efflorescences, and eruptions to which young people with consumptive tendencies are very liable, running of the ears, and inflammations of the eyes, arise sometimes from a voracity incident to such cases; but generally from an indisposition of the humours. It is seen, in the following case of Mr. Williams, that he was two years in hourly apprehension of blindness. The medicine acts, in all these symptoms, on one uniform principle. It corrects the acrid serum; procures what is called a derivation from the diseased parts to other emunctories; and strengthens the relaxed glands.—Setons, issues, blisters, are troublesome, precarious, and sometimes dangerous.

It will be perceived, by the following cases, that epilepsy may attend the fatal periods of Consumptions. It generally arises from irritations of the stomach, intestines, and nerves, from the remains of small-pox, petechial fevers, healing up of old ulcers, the repression of eruptions, &c.; for the disease is often carried off by eruption,

tion, the appearance of the menses, small-pox, measles, &c.

Chronical epilepsies are generally adjudged to be occasioned by acrid scorbutic lymph; and they are commonly treated with blisters and issues.

The Asthma, and palpitation of the heart—so distressing to patients of this kind, I must mention—as by taking out the roots, all the evil branches have disappeared in the use of the Vegetable Syrup.

If the palpitation of the heart has arisen from polypous concretions compleatly formed, the Medicine has not cured, though it has relieved, by resolving the juices, and rendering the excretions free. If, from menstrual or hæmorrhoidal obstructions, or the repulsion of cutaneous eruptions, it has relieved, with the assistance of warm baths for the feet.

Asthma is nearly related to this species of Consumption; and in all the cases I have known, it has been owing to the suppression of acrid serum at some emunctories; producing a tension of the membranes, which invest the cells of the lungs, of the arms, shoulders, back; and at length occasioning a palsy of the parts. On the most attentive examination of the cases that have occurred in Frith-street, all Asthmatic complaints have arisen from
a subtle,

a subtle, acrimonious, caustic matter; either external, as metallic vapour; or internal, as suppressed scorbutic perspiration; or some virus or morbid matter retained and locked up in the habit by repelling circumstances, and astringent medicines. For Asthma or a scorbutic Consumption has always followed, though possibly at a distance, the injudicious treatment of erysipelas, small-pox, measles, miliary eruptions; scorbutic spots or pustules imperfectly expelled, or driven inward by the bark, healing up ulcers, repressing fetid perspiration of the feet, or obstructing any of the natural evacuations of the system.

In the destruction of *this Hydra with a thousand heads*, the Vegetable Syrup is simple and uniform in its operation; and acts by one power. It meets the subtle, poisonous matter in the lymph or blood, however introduced; fits it to be discharged, and assists the vessels in discharging it.

The patient in all these cases is most carefully to remember—when the Medicine invites an efflorescence or pimples to the surface, it frees the fluids from the impurities with which they are loaded; and that to repel them by cold, by the bark, &c. may be fatal.

CASE XXXII.

CONSUMPTION.

IN A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN DORSET TO MR.

SWAINSON.

SIR,

I AM sorry that indolence and forgetfulness have conspired to delay my writing a case in which your Syrup has been so efficacious. Your pamphlet asked for such communications, and I determined to comply with the request, considering it less an act of justice to yourself, than of humanity to any, who may labour under similar complaints. In the autumn of 1783, I was attacked by a disorder of the breast, which had all the symptoms of a pulmonary Consumption in its earlier stage; during the winter it grew worse; a considerable expectoration, (sometimes streaked with blood) hectic fever, and great wasting away, ensued. I had the ablest medical assistance, and for upwards of twelve months adhered rigidly to a vegetable diet, asses milk twice a day, riding, change of air, blisters, caustics, &c. in short, every thing that the most approved practice could direct; however, the disease still increased so fast, as to make it obvious I could not live the winter in England; accordingly, a sea voyage, and the South of France were recommended. The first took up six weeks without being of the least service; the climate just kept me alive, but so much weaker, that in the summer I returned to England, merely to settle some business,

business, proposing to go back to the Continent about September; but in the interim, the appearance of some eruptions on the skin, together with a large abscess that had formed in my thigh, led me to suspect some scorbutic tendency, and determined me to try your Medicine, which I had heard commended. The success exceeded all belief; nor can I describe its effects better than by saying, that in a space of time, almost incredibly short, I was well, and grew fat; consequently all thoughts of going abroad were laid aside! and this is the second winter I am spending without inconvenience, in a climate I before could not exist in. I do not chuse my name should "stand rubric on the walls," or figure in advertisements; but if it can have any weight in your private practice, I am so convinced of the excellence of your Medicine, that you are welcome to shew my letter, whenever you think it will recommend it.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

M. DORSET.

Woolwich, Jan. 25, 1787.

CASE XXXIII.

IN A LETTER FROM THE REV. DAVID WILLIAMS
TO THE AUTHOR.

SIR,

WITHOUT the usual introduction on gratitude, or public motives; to the influence of which I am not insensible:—I will relate my case—

A fever left near my ancle a livid spot; in the centre

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of

of which a puncture, almost imperceptible, discharged an ichor which discolored my stocking. I applied to a surgeon, who furnished me with a plaister, and gave me medicines. The spot, taking a new appearance and tending to an ulcer, I consulted a physician, who prescribed pills, and ordered an issue beneath my knee. Under that treatment, my leg was healed: and, on a journey in the following summer, the issue was dried up. I passed the winter but indifferently; a cough, to which I had not been subject, rendered the nights restless. In the spring, my face and head were covered with pimples; so that I could not wear my hair, of which I suddenly lost a great quantity. I put myself under the best medical direction in my knowledge; and used medicine internal and external, with various success, more than a year. I accidentally saw, in an old magazine, a preparation of brimstone strongly recommended in cases like mine, and I determined on a trial of it. In a few weeks the pimples disappeared: but brimstone is a violent medicine; it brought on a dysentery, from which I very narrowly escaped, after a confinement of three months.

Under these processes, consumptive symptoms gradually gained ground; and I could perceive my medical acquaintance fought only to check them by regulations of diet, or change of air.

My engagements being numerous; some of them requiring the vigour and fortitude of the best health, I was harassed by the alternate necessity of occasional absence and immoderate application. In this state, and without any cause in my knowledge, I awoke in a morning

morning nearly blind ; my eyes and the regions around them inflamed ; fiery sparks or coruscations attending the admission of light, and rendering me totally incapable of business.

It would be tedious and distressing to the reader, to follow me through all the means I used to attempt the removal of that calamity, or to provide for submission to it. Some idea may be conceived of the situation, by knowing, though my occupation and amusement were letters, I passed two years without reading even a newspaper ; without eating animal food, or drinking fermented liquor. The difficulty of my case was that of reconciling the use of mercury for my eyes, with those strong symptoms of Consumption which often menaced my life.

Being reconciled to the vegetable diet, and relying on the high reputation of its adviser, I determined on a journey, and to remain in the country the whole summer. I returned in improved health ; but my sight continued weak and imperfect. A physician of great skill in diseases of the eyes was warmly recommended ; and I put myself under his care. He bled me freely ; and ordered pills, compounded of antimony and mercury ; assuring me, they would not bring on the asthmatic or pulmonary evils, which were then deemed my constitutional disorders.

Whenever I took mercury, it flattered my hopes but always to aggravate my disappointment. The complaints in and around my eyes were abated ; but I was so emaciated, and shattered, that I could hold hardly any thing in my hands ; the pulmonary disorders returned

turned with increased violence ; and the medicines and regulations were exchanged for the bark, copaiva pills, and a tonic diet. The exchange restored my spirits in some degree ; and I walked out : but in attempting to cross a street with a little rapidity, a suppression of all my powers suddenly took place, which were restored the instant I touched the pavement by a fall. I considered it as the prelude of speedy dissolution : and having consulted every man of peculiar skill in my general disorder, I resolved not to mention the accident to my friends, and to submit quietly to my fate. In a few days, as I was sitting at table, I fell on the carpet ; and was once more anxiously and humanely attended by medical friends. But the measures proposed not awakening any hopes, I turned my attention to the best mode of being disentangled from all engagements ; drew around me those on whom I could depend in helpless extremities ; and awaited the stroke of my last enemy.

In this general state, but with considerable variations of health, you found me, when you repeatedly called, on account of difficulties created by lawyers in the purchase of Velnos' Vegetable Syrup.

The disease had produced one effect, for which I cannot account. I had reconciled myself to death ; and had arranged the most trifling papers in my study : but I had a desire of silence or concealment respecting the fits, which had the appearance of shame ; and never mentioned or referred to them.—I desired you to bring me a bottle of the medicine from your predecessor, for complaints in the urinary passage, to which I was
really

really subject ; and which were branches of the common evil : but my intention was to make an experiment on the disease. It had no effect ; and if you had not observed that you meant to prepare the Syrup with more care, I should not have made a second trial.

It will be sufficient for those who peruse this account to be informed—that the first course, under your direction, consisted only of four bottles ; and that I took them without expectation of relief. But perceiving the pulmonary evil abating, and that the fits did not return, the love of life roused my hopes ; and I frequently retarded the general purpose by taking larger quantities than my stomach would bear. I applied intensely, two years, to suit the tendencies or operations of the Medicine to the various effects of the general disease on my constitution ; and I took of it forty-eight bottles. I have been three years free from all pulmonary complaints ; all inconvenient eruptions ; all inflammations of the eyes ; and all fits. My general state of health is as good as I have ever enjoyed : and I have sustained greater fatigue of business this winter, than in any three years since I have been in London.

I shall willingly attend to the personal applications or messages of your patients, in circumstances similar to mine : and add my testimony to that of your numerous and powerful friends, on the great honour and integrity with which you administer a very valuable Medicine.

I am, Sir,

Most sincerely yours,

DAVID WILLIAMS.

No. 28, *Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.*

Feb. 26, 1798.

CASE

CASE XXXIV.

ASTHMA.

MARY EGLINTON, daughter of Thomas Eglington, No. 2, Little Peter-street, Westminster, aged about eleven; six months ago was afflicted by a shortness of breath, and a swelling of the abdomen.—On applying to Dr. Smith, Blackfriars Bridge, he said it was the evil in her bowels; and prescribed some medicines, which were taken for about a fortnight, without effect. Her shortness of breath was so great, that she could not walk across the room, and her belly was swollen to an enormous size. In this state she was recommended to take the Syrup, which entirely removed her complaints. Mr. Eglington had two children who died of the same disease.

DAVID WILLIAMS

PALSY.

P A L S Y.

MORBID humours, whether introduced by accidents, fevers, the small-pox, the measles, or by a more disreputable disease, if deposited on the skin, produce pimples, heats, and itchings; if carried to the lungs, inflammation, consumption, or asthma; if to the bowels, dangerous cholics, cramps, hypocondriac complaints; if to the liver, jaundice; if to the head, convulsion, epilepsy, palsy, and madness.

Though the Syrup of Mr. De Velnos' is peculiarly calculated to correct humours; is a mild and powerful diaphoretic; and induces the vessels to expel morbid matter, by almost all modes of evacuation, Mr. Swainson would not have ventured to advise it in Palsies, if not warranted by such cases as the following.

 CASE XXXV.

MRS. SWAINSON, No. 12, Great May's Buildings, St. Martin's-lane, in the winter of the year 1782, had a stroke of the Palsy; it nearly took away the use of her left side, particularly her arm, which seemed totally dead. An apothecary of great skill and repu-

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tation ordered the arm to be rubbed with a blistering ointment, which inflamed it to a great degree; and it remained many days in that shocking state, notwithstanding the incessant application of fomentations and poultices. Some scorbutic symptoms appearing about her, Mr. Swainson recollected, that some years before, she had been relieved of eruptions and pimples by Velnos' Vegetable Syrup, for which she had taken great quantities of drops and diet drinks in vain. Mr. Swainson had hopes, that the Syrup might also abate and remove the inflammation in the arm; but not the slightest idea that the Palsy would be affected. To the great astonishment and joy of the whole family, a warmth was felt through the diseased side, which for many weeks had been cold as ice. The transports of a condemned criminal, on receiving pardon, could not be greater than her's; for she had been left hopeless by the faculty. In about three months she was perfectly cured, and restored to a better state of health than she had enjoyed for many years.

As this event determined Mr. Swainson—not to become a quack doctor, (for he will never sink the uniform reputation of his life to act in that suspicious and injurious capacity) but to purchase, at a very high price, the original receipt of Mr. De Velnos, and to pledge himself to see it prepared and sold with the strictest integrity and honour; it is his happiness that he can, in addition to his own, and that of Mrs. Swainson, refer to the testimony of all his friends, and almost all his acquaintance, for the truth of this extraordinary event in his family.

CASE

CASE XXXVI.

MR. JOHN FARQUARSON, No. 51, Queen Anne-street, East, near Portland Chapel, had a paralytic stroke in the year 1780, which took away the use of his left side. He had the advice and prescriptions of two eminent physicians; but the disorder baffled their skill. The case of Mrs. Swainson being known, he was advised to apply in Frith-street. The disorder had remained upon him three years, and his age was beyond sixty; he was, however, cured by the Vegetable Syrup of Mr. De Velnos', and is now in very good health.

CASE XXXVII.

TO MR. SWAINSON.

SIR,

Sept. 23, 1783.

IHAD endured a violent rheumatic pain in my head for a considerable time, when about eight years ago I was advised to the cold bath; the first immersion relieved me from the pain; but brought on a paralytic complaint, which for a short time deprived me of my mental faculties, the use of my left side, and the sight of that eye: my faculties, and the sight of the eye, were in a few months restored by medical assistance, electricity, and sea-bathing; the left side continued very weak and helpless: the severity of the two last

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winters,

winters, or some other cause unknown, very much impaired my remaining health and strength, insomuch that I was apprehensive of a deep consumption, and the near approach of my dissolution. My left leg swelled very much, and became discolored and very painful near the ankle; my left eye extremely weak; my breath short and fetid; and my spirits low. In this situation it was natural to wish for relief, and I was prevailed upon to take a few bottles of your Syrup, although the spring was so very cold and severe: before I had taken four bottles, the swelling and pain of my leg were removed; the circulation in my left side and the use of it much increased, and my left eye very much strengthened; my breath became sweet, and my spirits lively and chearful. During the whole time I continued taking your Syrup, viz. from February to the latter end of April, I perceived my health, strength, and spirits, gradually increase; and can with great pleasure, satisfaction, and gratitude say, that in these respects I never was better. My left side still continues rather weak, and the perfect use of it is not quite restored, but hope a few bottles, which I intend to take next spring, will, with the blessing of God, quite restore it: and I doubt not but it would now have been perfect, had the winter and spring been less severe.

I am, Sir, with the truest respect,

Your grateful humble servant,

JOHN RIDYARD.

Navigation Office, Birmingham.

CASE

CASE XXXVIII.

EDWARD TIGHE, ESQ. MEMBER IN THE IRISH PARLIAMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF WICKLOW, HAVING, IN MANY EXTRAORDINARY CASES, SEEN THE EFFECTS OF THE VEGETABLE SYRUP, DIRECTED HENRY FOX, MY LATE AGENT, IN DUBLIN, TO TRY ITS EFFICACY IN THE FOLLOWING CASE.

MR. PHILIPS, a farrier at Donnybrook, near Dublin, at the age of forty, had received several strokes of the palsy; had obtained the best advice, and taken great quantities of medicine, about fourteen months before Mr. Fox put him on the Vegetable Syrup, in the spring of the year 1787. The disorder not only took away the use of all his limbs, but affected his reason, so that he could not distinguish his wife, or his nearest friends; and on being asked questions of the most familiar nature, he seemed unable to conceive, as well as to utter, any answer to them.

His head, legs, and indeed his whole body, were greatly swollen; and he was as helpless as a child.

The first effects of the Medicine were on the swelling; then on the understanding, and gradually on the limbs.

He took it in moderate doses; about the fourth day, his water, of which he made a considerable quantity, was black as ink, and so fetid, that it could not be endured in the room.

He

He threw up clotted matter, like bits of liver ; and ulcers were produced in his legs, which discharged profusely, until the offending matter was expelled by the various evacuations ; his appetite, health, spirits, and understanding returned ; and he carries on his business of smith and farrier as usual.

CASE XXXIX.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SOCIETY MENTIONED ABOVE ; AND TAKEN DOWN BY A PHYSICIAN, AUGUST 16, 1786.

—— RIGBY, discharged from the Queen's Regiment of Dragoons about Christmas, on account of a paralytic affection of the left side, which rendered him incapable of doing any thing, and he was afterwards made a pensioner at the Hospital at Chelsea. His speech and eye-sight were much affected ; and he could not use his left hand. Began taking the Syrup, August 10, and is now much mended.

The appearances in favour of his recovering, were so promising, that he set off, in a species of joyful intoxication, to visit his friends in some distant part of the country ; where he remains.

WHITE

WHITE SWELLING.

CASE XL.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SOCIETY, ETC.

June 28, 1787.

JOHN ROCKET, about nine years of age, has several brothers and sisters, all of whom are healthy, is afflicted with a very large tumour of the right knee; apparently, from the hardness, an enlargement of the bone, and two ulcers on the outside of the knee. His mother, a widow, knows nothing of the cause; but says it was perceived accidentally some time ago.

Examined, July 18, better; the tumor reduced. Examined, Nov. 7, general health better. Ulcer mended.

The boy was sent into a parish workhouse by one of the gentlemen of the Society; where medical abuses are among the distressing evils which call for the reforming hand of wisdom and humanity. From the operation of those abuses, Mr. Swainson was obliged to request the Society to discontinue the Medicine; but the mother has told him, the child is well.

CASE

CASE XLI.

TRANSLATION OF A CERTIFICATE DELIVERED TO
MR. MORNAY, THE AGENT OF MR. SWAINSON,
NO. 2, RUE FAVART, PARIS.

I CERTIFY that I had recourse to the Vegetable Syrup prepared by Mr. Swainson in London, and sold for him at Paris by S. Mornay, for a Chronic disease, occasioned by White Swellings in one knee and one elbow. Cold water was dropped on the parts, and the disease driven into the legs, where it occasioned an enlargement of the bones. In those of the left leg a caries took place and burst the skin and flesh: a considerable portion of the Tibia was taken away.

From the age of nine, I had not enjoyed a moment's health; and I had taken mercury in all its forms, both at Petersburg and at Paris.

In January last, menaced by a kind of Fistula in the left leg, and having lost my appetite and sleep, I determined to try the Vegetable Syrup. I soon found myself relieved. In seven weeks I gained half an inch in my own circumference, and my leg diminished an inch. Before the end of March I found myself perfectly well: and I have reason to believe that my health will be no longer subject to those distressing variations which have hitherto me harassed.

Signed,

PAWLOFF.

Paris, April 29, 1791.

TAPE.

TAPEWORM.

CASE XLII.

MR. SWAINSON SUBMITS THE FOLLOWING LETTER, WHICH IS FROM A LADY OF RANK, TO THE CONSIDERATION OF HIS READERS; BUT HE WILL NOT AFFIRM, UNTIL HE HAS MADE FURTHER EXPERIMENTS, THAT THE SYRUP WILL EXPEL TAPEWORMS.

SIR,

MY dear girl has taken one bottle of your medicine; ten days after she began to take it, a long worm, of above ten inches, came from her; she has mended very fast ever since, so much so, that every body is surprised to see her look so well. I shall be glad if you will send me another bottle, carefully packed.

I remain, Sir,

Your humble servant,

August 8, 1787.

MAINTI

N

RESPECT

RESPECTING the general diseases of children, from worms in the intestines, he is assured from experience, that the Vegetable Syrup corrects the crude and viscid matter on which they are supported; increases the activity of the bile; stimulates the intestines; and promotes the expulsion of the worms with the corrupted humours.

All the common and boasted remedies have mercury, tin, &c.; which bring on intestinal inflammations, fatal to most children.

Weak teas of tanfy or wormwood may be used with the Syrup.

INFLAM-

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

MR. SWAINSON would apprise his readers, that cases of this kind frequently occur in Frith-street; occasioned by the suppression of the menstrual or hemorrhoidal fluxes; by healing up old ulcers in persons called scorbutic; by repulsion of matter to be discharged by perspiration; or by the impurity of the blood and juices. The Syrup relieves, without assuming new pretensions, by its general propriety of correcting acrimony, acting as a gentle diaphoretic, and purifying the lymph and blood. Scorbutic, hypocondriac, and old people, subject to this disorder, should often take the Vegetable Syrup, to cleanse the morbid mucus, or matter; and after it, should use milk in their diet.

CASE XLIII.

MR. BOCK, Taylor, Compton-street, Soho, about 50 years of age, in the summer of 1785, was attacked by a disorder in the Bladder, which for more than twelve months was attended with excruciating difficulties in voiding his urine, and great irritation and pain in the neighbouring parts. The urine was of a thick consistence and clayish colour, and the smell extremely offensive.

After taking the prescriptions of several eminent physicians without relief, and despairing of finding benefit from medicine, he remained in the most dreadful situation from constant pain, and want of rest, till the autumn of 1787, when he was advised to try the Vegetable Syrup, which in a few weeks restored him to health. He now enjoys good health and spirits.

ERYSIPELAS

ERYSIPELAS AND FISTULA.

CASE XLIV.

THE CASE OF EDWARD TIGHE, ESQ. MEMBER OF
PARLIAMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

THOUGH the talents and merits of Mr. Tighe have been principally encouraged in Ireland, his education at Eton and Cambridge, his study of the law in the Inner Temple, his intimate connections and general acquaintance among the English nobility and gentry; his acknowledged taste, vivacity, and wit—render the credit of his testimony as extensive as the esteem of his character and the praise of his virtues.

Mr. Tighe's first symptom of diseased lymph was a *fistula in ano*: on which two operations were performed in 1776. Soon afterwards erysipelatous sores appeared; which, on being healed in one part, broke out in another, and successively occupied the whole body. From 1776 to 1783, under the direction of the first physicians and surgeons of the age, he tried every scorbutic medicine in the materia medica. The prescriptions which gave him slight and temporary hopes, were bark and mercury in conjunction; elm bark, mineral waters, sarsaparilla, hemlock, &c. The most effectual of these prescriptions was bark and mercury in conjunction. It was recommended by a skilful surgeon now diseased, and approved by Sir Cæsar Hawkins, Mr. Tighe's particular friend. But while some of the
ulcers

ulcers were healed by it, a fever, and something like delirium, ensued, and prevented a completion of the cure. Mr. Tighe has often mentioned this circumstance, with his usual sagacity and judgment, in favour of the Vegetable Syrup, which not only healed the ulcers, fistula, &c. but purified the whole system, without having such effects in the slightest degree:—a demonstration that it contains no mercury.

In the seven years of misery he endured, the disease gradually spread dreadful ulcers on his arms, thighs, scrotum, anus, &c. notwithstanding the most skilful and humane attendance of Sir George Baker, Dr. Hallifax, Sir Cæsar Hawkins, Mr. Charles Hawkins, Mr. John Hunter, the late Mr. Ditcher, Mr. Walker, &c.

On finding the Vegetable Syrup agree with him, he took twenty bottles in twenty weeks; and not only got rid of his ulcers, fistula, &c. but, to use his own phrase, “he felt a hoghead of new life poured into him;” and at forty-eight, he has the appearance of the health and vigour of thirty.

From the year 1783, when the cure was performed, to this time (1794), his assiduities have been unceasing in favour of the Vegetable Syrup: and I take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging them, and expressing my peculiar pleasure in rescuing a man of such talents and virtues as Mr. Tighe.

CASE

CASE XLV.

BENJAMIN DUTTON, Bedford-street, Covent Garden, about the end of September, 1786, perceived a swelling in ano, which he imagined to be the Piles. The swelling increased in a short time to an uncommon size; which in about seven or eight days broke and discharged a great deal of matter for that day and night, and then stopped, gathered, and discharged, again; which it repeated three times. Being reduced by the disorder, a surgeon was sent for, who pronounced it a Fistula, and that an operation must be performed; which was immediately complied with, and gave him great ease. It was dressed with dry lint. The surgeon said it might be long in healing, and advised him to go to the hospital. It discharged a green offensive matter. He consulted Mr. Swainson, who put him on a course of the Syrup; and about Christmas, a perfect cure was compleated, and the patient enjoys a good state of health.

Mr.

INFLAM-

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES,

AND

LOSS OF SIGHT.

CASE XLVI.

IN the beginning of the year 1787, William Lewis, son of Samuel Lewis, had a violent Inflammation in the Eyes, and a considerable eruption about the mouth. On taking him to St. George's Hospital, the attending Surgeons apprehended the loss of one eye, if not both. Being only four years old, he was made an out-patient, and a blister ordered behind the right ear. This produced no good effect, and the eruption spread over his head; discharging the most offensive matter in considerable quantities. In three months the disease had proceeded in its ravages, wholly deprived him of sight in one eye, and daily threatened the loss of the other, and he could take very little food: when his danger and misery drew the attention of William Pulteney, Esq. M. P. who recommended him to Mr. Swainson, in the March of the same year. Mr. Swainson ordered the Vegetable Syrup of De Velnos' in small quantities, on account of the reduced condition of the patient. In a fortnight he was sufficiently improved in health to take two table spoonfuls night and morning. The Medicine, as usual augmented the diseased discharge, restored the natural secretions, and the child proceeded rapidly in his recovery: his sight is perfectly restored, his health re-established, and he has no eruption on any part of his body.

Mr.

Mr. Swainson has the permission of Mr. Pulteney to add his testimony and sanction to the account of this interesting case.

MR. SWAINSON would also refer the anxious reader to the case of Mr. Williams, in page 75, where a temporary blindness arose from a scorbutic indisposition of the humours, though no discharge took place at the eyes. The Medicine acts as in all other cases to which it is adapted, by correcting the acrid serum; procuring a derivation to other emunctories; and strengthening the relaxed glands. Setons, issues, and blisters, are generally ineffectual; very often attended with danger.

Patients of this description are subject to deafness about the equinoxes, or in cloudy and rainy weather; from serous humours and lax nerves.

Of all external remedies, vapours of the decoctions of bay berries, worm-wood, camomile, sage, elder, or rosemary, are the most innocent; but all do harm, unless the internal cause be removed.

Observe, whether any eruptions on the head have been prematurely dried.

O.

CANCERS,

CANCERS, SCHIRROSITIES, INDURATIONS, ETC.

CASE XLVII.

SCHIRRUS.

TO MR. SWAINSON.

SIR

IN January 1778, while at New York, I had a cold and fore throat for three weeks, and my left testicle was prodigiously enlarged and softened. For what reason I cannot guess, the disorder passed to the right; which continued three months in a similar state, but by degrees grew hard. I came to England in May, but did not apply for assistance till August, when a surgeon at Kingston upon Thames advised the suspension of it in a truss. I adopted this method for a year and half; but it became so painful, and was attended with such a general loss of health, that I had recourse to one of the most eminent and humane surgeons in London, who pronounced it a Schirrous case, and advised the extraction of it, as the only means of recovering my health; hinting it as his opinion, that it had arisen from some unfortunate female connexion. This, I knew, could not be the case. I determined not to submit to the dangerous operation he proposed; and he ordered me gentle physic, and camphorated spirits as an embrocation. After using the latter two months without relief,

lief, I applied, by his advice, a poultice of linseed meal, &c. for three months more: but having no prospect of a cure, I began to sink under the most melancholy despair. On applying a poultice of bread and milk for some months, it broke, and there issued a thin watery matter, of a dusky colour, which every day grew thicker and more offensive. I was then persuaded to consult a physician, who is now abroad; he ordered extract of hemlock internally, and a fomentation of hemlock and camomile. These dreadful medicines, after a long trial, afforded me no relief, and tended only to confirm the despair under which I must have sunk if I had not heard of the astonishing effects of Velnos' Vegetable Syrup in recovering Mrs. Swainson of a Palsy, occasioned by a scorbutic habit; and your determination in consequence to purchase the recipe, and to add the sanction of your character for judgment and integrity to its other recommendations to the notice and relief of your fellow creatures.

The state of the scrotum, and the enormous size and condition of the right testicle, you might better describe than I can. The inflammation, which had reached the abdomen, was very alarming, and threatened a mortification. I was bled, and took two doses of physic by your direction. I then took the Syrup, which in a few days totally removed the inflammation. The second bottle produced a copious discharge of matter; the swelling decreased: and it is impossible to express what I felt at the prospect which I had lost for five years, that my health and spirits would return. Before I had taken the fifth bottle, my wounds were

healed, and the diseased part restored to a state of perfect soundness and health. I took two bottles more by way of security: and having been recovered from a state of misery, wretchedness, and despair, by means of your Syrup, I think it my duty to thank you for the attention you paid me, and to intreat you will communicate my case to the world; that others in similar circumstances may experience the surprising virtues of the Syrup, and enjoy the relief and happiness which it has brought to me.

I shall take the greatest pleasure in answering the inquiries of any persons who may refer to me.

I am, Sir,

With gratitude and respect,

Your much obliged, and

Most obedient humble servant,

ELLIS PRICE,
No 48, Maiden-lane, Covent-garden.

February 5, 1784.

Attested by Thomas Mainwaring, apothecary, Strand; and William Naylor, apothecary, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

CASE XLVIII.

THE CASE OF J. MAKENZIE, DESCRIBED BY DR. SMITH.

A Middle-aged man, who had been for several years married, and had long been free from venereal complaints,

plaints, felt a rheumatic pain in his left side, after an exposure to cold in the month of May last year; which pain ascended and descended on the same side from the collar bone to the hip, sometimes extended, and sometimes contracted within the compass of half-a-crown, when it was very violent, and attended with a continual remitting fever. In this way the patient continued till the month of August; when he plainly observed, all on a sudden, the pain go down from the side to his left testicle, where it occasioned an inflammation, which lasted a week, when it entirely left that, and went to the right testicle, which it inflamed in the same manner. This inflammation lasted longer, and was brought to suppuration by poultices; in which state it continued three weeks, when the patient went into an hospital, where he felt sharp rheumatic pain, with fever, which however, by the use of some pills, went off. Nothing but poultices were applied externally for a whole month, when the patient left the hospital, without being in the least better. The right testicle was entirely bare, having only a thick green slough, very offensive, but no great discharge, loss of strength, and slight fever. Under these circumstances, the Syrup was administered at first, in small doses, which were gradually increased: and a common detergent was applied externally; which treatment created a genuine pus, and perfectly closed the sore.

CASE

CASE XLIX.

ACCOUNT OF MEDICAL PROCEEDINGS IN A CANCER, IN A LETTER FROM A GERMAN PHYSICIAN WALKING THE ENGLISH HOSPITALS, TO A FRIEND IN GERMANY.

SIR,

I CAME to England, as I proposed, with a view to that information which the reputation of English literature promises. The hospitals in and near London first attracted my attention. Magnificence of structure, and large revenues, highly elevated my expectations; and you may imagine my disappointment, on finding their medical management to be in general negligent, often unskilful, and sometimes cruel.

That I may not appear to seek shelter in general charges, I will state facts; which I think considerably affect the medical character of England.

In the year 1787, in some visits I made at St. George's Hospital, a patient, whose name was Shailer, attracted my particular attention. He was the servant of James Allarde, Esq. in Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury. The right testicle was laid bare; the interior part of the scrotum consumed, and a copious discharge of pus took place. He had been sent to the hospital to have the testicle extirpated, which Mr. John Hunter had declared to be the only method of cure. The application of caustics, previous to the operation, occasioned an inflammation, which extended to the left testicle, and brought on a similar suppuration. Having waited

waited two months, the inflammation continued; and his life being in imminent danger, the poor man was extremely desirous of applying to the proprietor of Velnos' Vegetable Syrup, by whom his life had been once saved. This excited my astonishment; and I was very attentive to a competition in a land of science between the efficacy of a nostrum, and medical skill.

A philosopher of my own country had introduced me to Mr. Swainson, the proprietor, as a man of taste and letters; and had highly extolled the medicine from his own experience: but I had no idea that in such cases it was supposed it could succeed, after all the efforts of a celebrated hospital.

But I was to learn the medical peculiarities of English customs. At the hospital, all enquiries were checked by rudeness. Mr. Swainson very candidly invited me to attend the case; which I thought hopeless; for both testicles were laid bare; the scrotum was nearly consumed; what remained was hard and contracted; and the surface of the wound discharged a fetid ichor. The patient was emaciated; and had strong hectic symptoms, the general prognostics of death. I observed Mr. Swainson was embarrassed by the frequent hemorrhages from the corroded vessels; that he gave the Syrup in small quantities; and thought the recovery doubtful. But though a physician myself, I must own there was a minute attention and humanity in his conduct, which I should have been glad to have seen in the medical practice.

I carefully accompanied him in his visits to this patient. As the bleeding ceased, the doses were augmented;

mented; and by the aid of common dressings, and a nourishing diet, the patient recovered his strength; the wound assumed a fresh and sound appearance; and the indurated scrotum softened.

In a month; to my great surprise, the patient left his bed. What? said I—Am I to study in England under the proprietor of a nostrum! who, though liberal and well-informed, seems to hold in contempt many of the medical practices of his country!

An accident had nearly defeated him, in the moment of victory. The patient was convivial: and on getting out of bed, he would rejoice with his friends. In pulling out a cork from a bottle of wine, one of the vessels between his testicles burst; and occasioned an hemorrhage which continued three hours. I accompanied Mr. Swainson to his assistance. By the loss of blood, the vital powers were considerable impaired; but by a judicious use of the medicine and diet, the patient was perfectly recovered.—I had not seen in any hospital a medical event so truly important!

I shall make my reflections on a future occasion, and I subscribe myself, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

London, Aug. 24, 1788.

BLOODY

BLOODY FLUX, AND HABITUAL DIARRHEA.

The following CASE, though apparently extending the province of the Vegetable Syrup, is strictly within the description given of it, "an effectual medicine where morbid humours are repelled, retained, or introduced." When the external vessels are obstructed, the humours settle either in glands to produce tumors or ulcers; in the lungs to produce asthma and a species of consumption; or in the bowels to produce diarrheas, bloody fluxes, or mortal inflammations. The Syrup in a gentle, salutary manner, opens the excretory vessels, and relieves diseases, which, though apparently various, are only symptoms of Scurvy.

CASE L.

——SUART, Esq. an eminent merchant in Lancaster, in consequence of a severe cold, had a bloody flux and diarrhea, which was treated in the usual manner by the medical gentlemen of the place, but was little affected by their remedies. Alarmed at the probable consequences, he had the best advice in London; but with no better effect. He continued *seven years* under the general necessity of seeking every half hour the convenience of a motion. This rendered his life miserable, wasted his constitution, and left him no prospect but a lingering and untimely death. Abraham

P

Rawlinson,

Rawlinson, Esq. member of parliament for that borough, suspecting that an acrimonious humor might be a cause of the disorder, and having seen the effects of the Vegetable Syrup, had the goodness to accompany Mr. Suart to Frith-street, to take the opinion of Mr. Swainson.

Mr. Suart was put on a course of the Vegetable Syrup in the spring of 1789, and in a short time was perfectly cured. For the disorder has not returned; and from an emaciated desponding condition, Mr. Suart is become fat, healthy, and happy.

FLUOR ALBUS, OR WHITES.

CASE LI.

THE FOLLOWING CASE IS IN A CERTIFICATE
FROM A GENTLEMAN OF THE FACULTY AT
PARIS.

I CERTIFY, that I have made use of the Vegetable Syrup prepared by Mr. Swainson in London, and sold for him at Paris by M. Mornay, in the case of a young person of the age of 18, who had been a year and a half, much afflicted by the discharge called Fluor Albus, or Whites. She had employed different Medicines for her relief, but all without success. I administered the Syrup which made a considerable alteration in a fortnight; and by the use of a few bottles she has been perfectly cured.

1791.

Signed.

FOUQUERET M. D.

JAUNDICE, or Icterus, is often complicated with ague; and with schirrus of the liver.—If calculi are not formed in the hepatic ducts, the medicine will cure, by its general property of dissolving tenacious humours; removing obstructions; and promoting all secretions.

Fainting, delirium, melancholy, mania or madness, are the frequent consequences of obstructions of the menses, the suppression of hemorrhoidal fluxes, from translations of humours to the head, perturbations of mind, the use of strong wines, mercury, and other medicines, which agitate the humours, and depress the strength. These disorders have gone off in hemorrhages, cutaneous eruptions, and ulcers, for which I have been consulted; and they have enabled me to trace the origin of the general disease. Circumstances of this kind do not seem to be sufficiently attended to, even by the physicians, who most successfully apply themselves to such melancholy cases.

The great analogy in the operations of all species of *virus* in the lymphatic system, would induce me to try the Vegetable Syrup in hydrophobia, or the madness occasioned by the bite of a dog.—Mercury is at this time the most successful medicine; and the Vegetable Syrup seems destined to prove in all cases, that mercury is useless in the Materia Medica; and that all metals are unsuitable or injurious to the human stomach.

BRON-

CASE LII.

BRONCHOCELE, OR GOITRE ;

CALLED IN ENGLAND,

THE DERBYSHIRE NECK.

A CASE BY MR. YOUNG, SURGEON, AND SURGEON-
DENTIST, HANOVER STREET, HANOVER-SQUARE.

Concerning this gentleman, whose merit and talents have not had time to make themselves sufficiently known, Mr. SWAINSON, will only anticipate the public opinion, that he applies uncommon ingenuity, and great general knowledge as a regular and well-educated surgeon, to the art of a Surgeon-Dentist, which is generally practised by ignorant and impudent empirics ; and that by his judgment, skill, and humanity, he rescues that important branch of surgery from the dishonor and reproach which have generally attended it.

SIR,

ELEANOR COLLINGWOOD has called to thank me for recommending her to you, and to request I would thank you in her behalf, for your attention and goodness in administering the Syrup of De Velnos', and relieving her, from a deformity and misery ; from which she had long sought relief in vain.

Though

Though desirous of avoiding the general practice of a surgeon, my known education, studies, and pursuits, and the partiality of friends to my opinion, sometimes entangle me unavoidably in cases of mere surgery.— It was that species of partiality in a lady who protected the girl which operated in the present case; and I should, as usual, have given my opinion, and referred her to a surgeon, if some extraordinary effects of your medicine had not instantly occurred to my mind, and induced me to try an experiment in what is generally deemed a hopeless case.

I can the more accurately relate this experiment, as, with great candor and liberality, you left the conduct of it to myself; furnishing me only with such information, as arose from your peculiar knowledge of the medicine.

The patient, when first shewn to me, laboured with much distress under the pressure of a large tumor, in the fore part of the neck; the pressure was so great, as very much to impede her breathing; and in bed, in any inclined posture, in efforts to walk, stoop, or even to speak hastily, she had frequent apprehensions of being suffocated.

The tumor was evidently an enlargement of the thyroide glands, and produced the complaint called Bronchocèle, and in England THE DERBYSHIRE NECK. The form was an oblong hemisphere, about fifteen inches by twelve, and the projection or diseased elevation not less than ten inches.

On the first examination, I found so strong a pulsation, that if I had not been attentive, I should have taken

taken it for an aneurism of one or both of the carotid arteries. The pulsation, however, was visible, for the whole tumor was moved at each act of the arteries; and the pressure on them, and on the returning veins, produced violent and dangerous head-achs.

The young woman is now twenty-three years of age, and this enlargement began at thirteen; it increased rapidly, and at fifteen, had nearly gained its utmost size. From that time, to a few weeks after she had entered on a course of your syrup, the distressing effects were such as I have described; besides the idea of deformity to a woman, who was otherwise very beautiful.

She has taken your medicine, at intervals, for six months; in the first of which I perceived a favourable alteration; and her cure would have been more speedy and more to my satisfaction if on perceiving its good effects, she had not omitted the use of it too frequently and too long.

I have now the pleasure of assuring you, she is perfectly well. I believe the neck may yet be a little fuller than usual; but so little as to be rather an advantage to her person, and to give no indication of disease.

She has left off the medicine a year, and the neck has remained of its present size.

This case appears to me to be very interesting. It is the result of a fair experiment under my own inspection; and I speak of it, and give you leave to publish it with great pleasure.

It is but justice to the generosity you have shewn

on the occasion, to say, I shall be happy in satisfying any persons, who may have reasons for particular enquiries into the circumstances attending the experiment.

I am, Sir, with much esteem,

Your most obedient,

and very humble servant,

BENJAMIN YOUNG.

Hanover Street, Hanover Square,

July 1, 1794.

To Isaac Swainson Esq. Frith Street, Soho.

SCOR-

CASE LIII.

SCORBUTIC SCURF AND SCALES
ON THE SKIN.

The Case of Captain GABRIEL BRAY, a gentleman well known in the navy, and the son of the veteran Admiral Bray, of Deal. To the public, a reference so respectable as the family and connections of Captain Bray, must be very satisfactory; to those who know the abilities, honour, and general character, of the patient himself, it will carry unquestionable authenticity, and the warmest recommendation. I shall therefore beg to submit the Case of Captain Bray to the consideration of the public in his own words.

WHEN any person has a simple truth to relate, I do not see much necessity for circumlocution, and indeed it is not characteristic in a sailor, I therefore, without further prelude, desire you will receive and publish a plain story, in a plain way.

Never was there a poor fellow so completely torn to pieces by Scurvy as I was; from following a sea life, in all climates, for twenty-eight years unremittingly, it will not be wondered at that I had injured my constitution in many respects; not only to that distressing disease called Sea-Scurvy, but to those general obstructions which I observe you pronounce to be the sources of scorbutic and scrophulous affections.

In the spring of 1793, a disease made its appearance

Q

on

on both my arms, not merely what they call a scorbutic eruption, but in fact I had scarcely a part of them that was not covered; it increased most rapidly, and took such full possession, as literally to cover almost every part of my body. In the course of three months I had sores and white scales or scurfs as large as six-pences, by which the disorder seemed disposed to sheath me in armour. The faculty, who I do assure you in this remote part of the world rank among the most intelligent of the inhabitants, gave me mercurials in almost every shape, and by those mercurials I was so much reduced that I could scarcely move from my room without assistance, and I could not put a coat on: in fact, when I was advised to undergo a regular course of your Syrup, and to put myself under your own immediate direction, I could not have undertaken the journey by land, but must have given up the chance of any relief, had I not had the convenience of a passage upon what I call my own element—the sea.

It is scarcely possible to describe my situation on my arrival. You and the world must be satisfied with having it in very few words. I was obliged, from the awkward disagreeable discharges of my ulcers or sores, for I can give them no other name, to be wrapped in old linen cloth or rags. I began a course of the Syrup in December, and I think it is impossible an amendment could be more rapid, which in the end proved so permanent; I felt its influence in ten days, and every day gave me additional strength and vigour. It cannot be imagined that a complaint so inveterate could be easily or speedily removed; and indeed the season of the year
and

and every thing was much against me, and in some degree must have retarded the operation of the medicine; yet I can with the utmost confidence affirm to you, that however inveterate my disorder, a steady application to your medicine removed it, and wrought such a wonderful change in my whole system, that in the space of two months those persons who saw me on my first arrival in town scarcely knew me; it was to my own feelings a complete regeneration. I have enjoyed my health remarkably well this summer, but as I cannot expect that a disorder so virulent as mine can be completely eradicated by one course of the Syrup, however effectual and however large, for I firmly believe I have taken near thirty bottles, I mean, conformably to your advice, to enter upon it again in the autumn, and by continuing to take a few bottles in the spring and autumn, to assure my own mind that I shall never again be troubled by so irritating and dreadful a complaint. I will not trespass on your time any longer than to add, that I literally look up to you as having preserved my life, and that the sincerest gratitude is the heart-felt tribute I shall ever pay for your uncommonly kind attention to

Dear Sir,

Your obliged and sincere friend,

GABRIEL BRAX.

Fowey, Cornwall, July 1, 1794.

CON-

CONCLUSION.

WHEN the reader has attentively perused the preceding cases, he will easily comprehend and admit—these supplementary observations.

In female cases, hardly any occurred in Frith-street, without the *Fluor Albus*; commonly called the Whites.—They proceed from the same vessels that yield the menstrual blood; and appear always in habits called scorbutic.—Sterility, abortion, and many uterine diseases, are the consequences of this complaint.

The Vegetable Syrup has always succeeded; though, for reasons easily imagined, the cases cannot be publicly stated. It evacuates the serous humours in the first passages; corrects the indisposition of the vessels; and promotes the natural excretions, which are always defective and irregular in this disorder.

Astringents, external and internal; in this, as in menstrual and other discharges, occasion tumors in the region of the pubes, dangerous and sometimes fatal.

Children at the breast have been brought with apthæ, or small pustules in the fauces;
owing

owing to indispositions in the milk of the nurses, to whom I give the medicine.

Children have likewise epilepsies and convulsions; not from scorbutic irritations, originating in themselves; but from the passions of their nurses; from the use (by those nurses) of spirituous liquors, mercury, or any acrid medicines.

Hiccoughs often arise from obstructed perspiration; from gouty or erysipelatous humours repelled; from mercury, antimony, lead, &c.

Dysenteries prevail greatly among my patients, particularly at the end of hot, dry, and close summers; when the animal juices are liquified, and disposed to putrefaction. The sudden check to the perspiration of these corruptible parts, from exposure to cold air at night, or other causes, gives rise to this disease. It is prevented by taking in the evening one spoonful of the medicine.—Old, scorbutic, who are generally consumptive, persons, are peculiarly liable to this disorder.—The medicine acts on the subtile malignant humours in the general mass; and expells them by the cutaneous pores. By these means the fever is abated; and the afflux to the intestines prevented.—Clysters, of the solutions of gums, commonly given, are to be avoided; for they make ulcers foul; and by
suppressing

suppreſſing the flux, pen up the noxious humours, and heighten the danger of the diſeaſe.

Scorbutic patients are very ſubject to inflammations of the ſtomach, from arſenical poiſons, which are adminiſtered to them with impunity; virulent purgatives or emetics; mercurial, antimonial, and other metallic medicines; and particularly from the repulſion of acrid humours from the ſurface.

Hectics; flow fevers; dry coughs; ſwelling of the belly; loſs of appetite and ſtrength; wandering heats; and ſudden transitions in the bowels from a looſe to a coſtive ſtate;—theſe are the general ſymptoms of latent ſcurvy: and the patients denominated conſumptive, come to me generally on a milk diet.—I always order whey, and not milk; or milk prepared with a little manna, or conſerve of roſes.

In hectics—there is always a diſpoſition to inflammation, ulcers, or ſchirrus of the viſcera.—Balfams, lozenges; and all unctuous relaxants do great harm, where the diſorder proceeds from acrimony. The ſame perſons are extremely ſubject to bloody eruptions, or diſcharges.—In infants, from the noſe; in youth, from the lungs; in manhood, from the hemorrhoidal veſſels; and in age, from the urinary paſſages.—The great object in all theſe caſes,
is

is not to restrain the flux; but to correct the acrimonious humour which occasions it; and which, if it terminated in the corruption of any of the viscera, must become mortal.

The attentive reader will observe, in the whole of this pamphlet, that the operation of Velnos' Vegetable Syrup is confined to obstructions and injuries of the lymphatic and glandular system; and that its efficacy is on the diseases which arise from those general causes.

Insensible perspiration, is the most considerable evacuation of the human body; according to some medical writers equal to half of what we eat and drink—if incompetent, the body is overcharged with acrid humours, which produce maladies on the skin; and when fixed on the interior organs, occasions diseases of the most serious nature. The medicine removes the diseases by correcting acrimony; and restoring the insensible perspiration.

Whether the morbid humours be the effect of external obstruction, or introduced by absorption, as in the small-pox, or in a disease of a more disreputable nature, their injuries are on the lymphatic or glandular system; by depositing themselves in the mesentery, the lungs, the liver, or the head, they produce cholic, consumption, jaundice, dropsy, or palsy;—and the efficacy

cacy of the Syrup in these diseases, is not the boast of empyrical vanity, but a fact clearly proved on principles which cannot be successfully disputed.

N. B. This pamphlet has been printed in a distinct form, by the desire of several families of the first consequence, who wished to withhold even the punishments of some vices from the inspection of delicate and uncorrupted youth. The Syrup of Mr. De Velnos owes its first celebrity to its unrivalled efficacy in a disease, which once alarmed Europe, as if menacing the extirpation of the human species. Mercury is the feeble barrier opposed by the faculty to that dreadful evil, in which Velnos' Vegetable Syrup alone is a certain or infallible specific. Mr. Swainson hesitates where he has any doubts; but in that disorder, no man ever underwent a course of the Syrup under his direction without obtaining a perfect cure.

Cases of that nature are given in another pamphlet.

F I N I S.



